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• LAST EDITION

BOLSHEVIKI LEAD IN FIRST RETURNS FROM PETROGRAD

Vote for Constituent Assembly in
110 Out of 194 Districts Gives
Bolshevichsky Faction the
Strongest Support

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—
Returns in 110 out of 194 districts of
Petrograd in the elections for the con-
stituent assembly, gave the Bolsheviki
220,000 votes, the Constitutional Demo-
crats 180,000, and the revolutionary
Socialists 80,000 votes. This bears out
the statement previously cable to The
Christian Science Monitor that the
Bolsheviki and Cadets would be found
the strongest groups in the assembly,
with other Socialist factions filling the
gap between these extremes.

Ensign Krylenko has returned to
Petrograd, having refrained from pen-
etrating very far south through the
army zone. It was, in fact, clear that
he could not enter even the zone of
the western army in complete safety
and certainly not the army zones fur-
ther south.

The Petrograd garrison has gone
solidly over to the Bolsheviki. Bolshe-
vichsky troops have occupied the
state bank. There has been some
shooting around the telephone ex-
change and minor casualties, but the
Bolshevichsky patrols are keep-
ing the good order and Petrograd is taking
the last outbreak on the surface, more
calmly than ever.

Wednesday—The meeting of the
All-Russia Peasants' Conference has
curiously complicated the situation,
for after being largely inclined to side
with the Bolsheviki, it changed its
attitude after a speech by Mr. Lenin.
Mr. Tchernoff, on the other hand, who
has been emerging to the front again,
was enthusiastically acclaimed by the
conference.

The net result of these develop-
ments was to induce the Leninists to
accept the extreme Socialists, includ-
ing their opponents, in a coalition
Government, as desired by the confer-
ence. The coalition will apparently
include Bolshevichsky extremists,
anti-Leninist Bolsheviki, extremist
Social Revolutionaries, and interna-
tional Mensheviks or Minimalists, but
not Socialists of Tseretelli and other
types. A new Soviet Parliament is
also mooted, including a large propor-
tion of members from the Peasants'
Conference.

Armistice Is Arranged

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—
The Bolshevichsky commander-in-
chief, Ensign Krylenko, has issued an
order to the army and navy announc-
ing that envoys nominated by him,
namely a hussar lieutenant, a mili-
tary doctor and a volunteer, have re-
turned, bearing the official consent
of the German commander-in-chief
to negotiations for an armistice on
all fronts.

Ensign Krylenko orders shooting to
cease on the whole Russian front.

The German and Russian plenipo-
tentiaries will meet again on Sunday.

So far it is not certain whether any
but the fifth army, on whose front the
Krylenko messengers entered the Ger-
man trenches, has agreed to negotiate
with the Germans. While Ensign
Krylenko states that General Dukhoni-
n, whom the Bolsheviki dismissed from
the leadership of the Russian
armies, is an enemy of the people and
directs his arrest and that of his sup-
porters, General Dukhonin is stated
to have received a promise of the
support of other army committees.
Meanwhile Ensign Krylenko has dis-
missed various officers, including Gen-
eral Tcheremishov, commanding the
northern front, who had declined to
obey summons to present himself to
Ensign Krylenko at Pskoff.

The Spanish chargé d'affaires has
acknowledged Mr. Trozky's note pro-
posing an armistice for peace negoti-
ations. He says he will transmit the
note to his Government in accordance
with Mr. Trozky's legitimate request,
so that it may influence the Spanish
people. He adds that he will do all in
his power to bring the war to a close,
which every one so earnestly desires.
The Bolshevichsky telegraph agen-
cy states that the present Govern-
ment's position is being strengthened,
and advances as proof the consent of
State Bank officials to make advances
to the Government, and omissions by
workmen at the front to the Com-
mander-in-chief, Ensign Krylenko.

The higher officials of the State
Bank were, as a matter of fact, dis-
missed, after again refusing the Bol-
shevichsky Finance Minister's de-
mand that they should sign a statement
of recognition of the new Government.
The telegraph agency's statement
reports favorably on the provisioning
of the country and says that rations
will be increased today. It adds that
a council of the delegates of the Petro-
grad garrison has declared itself
wholly for the Bolsheviki. It is cer-
tain that the great majority of the
garrison sides with the Bolsheviki.

The Government demands the re-
lease of Mr. Chicherin and Mr. Petroff,
both interned in England, and de-
clares that Englishmen in Russia are
engaged in counter-revolutionary ef-
forts.

General Baluff, commanding the
western front, has now been dis-
missed for declining to arrange an
armistice. The Bolsheviki claim to
(Continued on page two, column one)



Count von Hertling

German Imperial Chancellor, who has expressed his country's readiness to
enter into negotiations with Russia on the question of peace

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

The Plave line has held. Speaking
on Wednesday, in London, General
Maurice declared that the crisis was
over, and that entirely owing to the
exertions of the Italians themselves
the advance of General von Bülow
had been brought to a halt. With the
British and French reinforcements
now beginning to arrive in strength
at the front, all anxiety with regard
to the Plave line should be at an end,
and an advance of the allied forces
may even be looked for.

Once more weather conditions are
making matters difficult on the west-
ern front, and the position around
Cambrai remains the same with the
British in possession of the high
ground in Bourlon Wood, which com-
mands the situation.

In Palestine, the British are en-
gaged in bringing up their reinforce-
ments and heavy guns, preparatory to
an attack on the Turks in the hills
round Jerusalem. One of the great
difficulties here is caused by an un-
willingness to damage the city itself,
a fact of which the Turks will take
due advantage, though it is doubtful,
in the event of their being defeated,
whether they will exhibit the same
restraint.

German Raid Unsuccessful

PARIS, France (Friday)—The sec-
ond powerful German raid in two days,
following a violent artillery bombard-
ment and partaking almost of the
(Continued on page four, column five)

ANOTHER BIG DRY GAIN IS PREDICTED

No-License Forces in Massachu-
setts Expect to Add Spring-
field, Holyoke and Chicopee
to List of Prohibition Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—What ob-
servers say has been the best-con-
ducted campaign for no-license ever
carried out in Springfield is nearing
its close, and there are indications
that the city will enter the no-license
columns next Tuesday, when the city
election is to be held.

The campaign of the dry workers
has differed from those held in previous
years in many respects. While the
moral issue has not been lost sight of,
greatest emphasis has been placed on
the economic side of the liquor prob-
lem, and the license workers obvi-
ously have been much disturbed.
The Citizen's League, which has con-
ducted the campaign for no-license,
has advanced arguments that have
been incontrovertible, and has
reached the public by a continuous
series of small, effective newspaper
advertisements, with occasional dis-
plays. These advertisements have
been to the point.

Practically every voter in Spring-
field concerning whose attitude there
has been any doubt, has been canvassed,
and the anti-saloon workers believe
they know about how most of the
voters stand. The liquor forces have
registered many new voters, and
have worked as quietly as the no-
license workers, with the result that
the license issue is the principal one
before the voters, and for an "off
year" the vote will be large. Spring-
field does not elect a Mayor this year,
and there is only one aldermanic
contest of general interest, so that the
bulk of the voters will come out to
vote for or against the closing of the
saloons.

Springfield has not been dry since
1833, but during the last six years the
majority in favor of license has been
(Continued on page two, column three)

ANTI-CONSCRIPTION MOVES IN CANADA

Town of Kitchener Rejects Reso-
lution of Apology to Premier
for Recent Disturbances by
7 to 5

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Reports which are
being received from all over the Prov-
ince of Quebec are making it every
day more clear that a campaign of
organized rowdy opposition is being
persistently carried on by the anti-
conscriptionist party, which has for
its leaders Laurier and Bourassa, the
latter the notorious and bitter enemy
of everything British.

The clerical anti-war party of Que-
bec has now had added to its ranks
the pro-German Canadians of Teu-
tonic extraction living in that part
of Ontario of which Kitchener, (formerly
Berlin) is the center. The Unionist
press declares that the rowdy and dis-
graceful proceedings at Kitchener,
which city will go down in history as
the only place in Canada which ever
refused a Premier of the Dominion a
hearing, has fully warranted the dis-
play of the poster which so offended
the Liberals: "Who would the Kaiser
vote for?" and has given a forceful
answer to the question.

Unfortunately an attempt, in a meas-
ure, to rehabilitate the city in the
eyes of Canada has lamentably failed.
A special meeting of the Kitchener
City Council was called on Monday af-
ternoon, when the mayor proposed
that an apology be tendered the Pre-
mier, Sir Robert Borden, for the dis-
graceful treatment of which he had
been made the victim. The following
message had been adopted by the
Unionist Association of Kitchener,
and the City Council was asked to in-
dorse it and join in sending it to the
Prime Minister:

"We, the members of the City Coun-
cil of Kitchener, assembled in special
session, desire to tender you an ex-
pression of our most sincere regret
on account of the disturbance which
occurred on Saturday evening last, by
which the citizens of Kitchener and
adjacent municipalities were prevented
from hearing the message which you
had so kindly prepared to deliver at
great personal inconvenience.

"We desire to offer you our most
sincere apologies, assuring you at the
same time that the elements of the
population which joined in the inter-
ruptions did not represent the senti-
ment of the people as a whole, but
only those ill-informed and prejudiced.

"Please accept, honorable sir, our
assurance that we deplore what oc-
curred.

"We hope for your consideration and
forbearance in these circumstances,
and trust that you will consider the
possibility of a return to Kitchener
before the elections are held. Every
means will be taken to give you a loyal
and royal reception."

By a vote, however, of 7 to 5, the
City Council decided that there was no
need to tender an apology to Sir Robert
Borden, which would seem to cut
away the ground from under the feet
of those who contend that the rowdy-
ism was the work of a lot of irre-
sponsible, and that it would be an ad-
mission that it was the result of
organized and general efforts to pre-
vent Cabinet ministers from obtaining
a hearing.

Whether there is any connection be-
tween the anti-war party in the
Province of Quebec and the Pro-Ger-
man party in the county of Waterloo,
Ontario, has not been shown, but it
is pointed out that they both advo-
cate the same thing, the delaying,
if not the stopping, of sending reen-
(Continued on page two, column six)

CRISIS IN ITALY IS NOW PASSED

So Says General Maurice in the
Course of an Interview—The
Cambrai Achievement

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—
"We are now in position to say that
the crisis has definitely passed," Gen-
eral Maurice said in interview, today,
referring to the Italian situation.
"Credit belongs entirely to the Italian
Army for the troops sent by the Allies
have not yet come into play."

The interview dealt largely with
the Cambrai achievement, General
Maurice mentioning the German posi-
tions captured by the British were
unique in their thoroughness. The
British captured the three series of
defensive positions known as the
Hindenburg line, protected by a treble
wire barrier, each from 50 to 60 yards
wide. Enormous dugouts and strong
points were the other features. The
most remarkable feature of all, how-
ever, was the underground system of
the German army beneath the founda-
tions of the villages behind the Hin-
denburg line.

Beneath these villages were what
General Maurice said he could almost
call hotels, certainly dugouts was a
very inadequate title. These cham-
bers were 50 feet beneath the ground,
with water and electric light laid on,
drying rooms and many other con-
veniences and comforts. Entrances to
these underground villages were made
inside the houses of the villages, and
there were, therefore, no signs of ac-
tivity to give away the position to the
British aeroplanes flying low over-
head. The villages behind the lines
were really shellproof, the houses,
being almost a solid mass of chalk
inside. The whole German defensive
system was made more perfect by an
elaborate system of tunnels, including
one very long tunnel, connecting all
the German positions and enabling the
army to move about from position
to position while remaining entirely
underground. All this passed to the
British.

In conclusion, General Maurice em-
phasized that the Cambrai battle was
an experiment purely. No definite ob-
jectives were fixed beforehand, and the
results greatly exceeded Sir Douglas
Haig's expectations. Though a very
successful experiment, yielding 11,000
prisoners, 100 guns, much war maté-
riel and 60 to 70 square miles of ter-
ritory, while the Germans used over
50 per cent more divisions than did
the British, it was still only an ex-
periment and the extravagant hopes
built on it by the press were never
justified.

CHINA TO BECOME ACTIVE IN WAR

Participation in Interallied Coun-
cil but a Preliminary to Ag-
gressive Belligerency—Atti-
tude of Japan Awaited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Although the
announcement of China concerning the
interallied council goes no farther
than the mere statement that two
Chinese officials have been designated
to participate, on behalf of China, in
the deliberations of that body, the in-
tentions of the Chinese Republic as a
belligerent are known to this bureau
officially.

The entrance of China into the in-
terallied council means that China, real-
izing the situation, especially on the
eastern front, purposes to engage ac-
tively in the war against Germany to
the full extent of her resources in
men and materials. Assistance, how-
ever, will be necessary for equipment.
These details probably will be dis-
cussed in the council. The decision is
interpreted to mean that China has
decided to mobilize for participation
in the war and place herself on a
basis, in a military way, consistent
with her professions as a democracy.

"This decision has not yet been of-
ficially communicated to the State De-
partment here, but it will be in due
course. As to whether the entrance
of China actively into the war is her
answer to the generally considered
clever diplomacy of Viscount Ishii's
mission in gaining the assent of this
country to Japan's propinquity claims
of superiority in the Far East, remains
to be seen. As a nation at war with
Germany it is considered by observers
here difficult to imagine how Japan
can enter any valid objection to
China's ambition to enter the lists of
active participants in the war against
a common enemy, and yet China mo-
bilized is about the last thing Japan
desires, it is considered, for it is noted
now in the new aspect of things that
it might be possible that the war
would end finding Japan still taking
profits, and all her special interests
in China surrounded by Chinese sol-
diers. Furthermore, it is not seen
how Japan can very well object to
the mobilization of China against
Germany without showing her own
hand.

Apart from the attitude Japan may
or may not assume, however, some
diplomats see in the new policy at
Peking the possibility that the people
of China may forget their internal dif-
ferences and political disturbances in
a rally about a national war standard
that is to be carried aloft against a
foreign foe.

RUMANIAN OFFICER ARRIVES IN BOSTON

Lieutenant Ioanidu, Private Sec-
retary to Queen Marie, Says
His Country Will Remain
True to Cause of Entente

Lieut. I. C. Ioanidu, private secretary
to Queen Marie of Rumania, and spe-
cial representative of that country in
the United States, was in Boston today,
on the way to Pawtucket, R. I., where
he will attend a meeting this afternoon
held in the interest of the British Re-
lief Society. At the Copley-Plaza
Hotel he discussed Rumanian affairs
this noon, with a representative of The
Christian Science Monitor, after a
morning spent in sight-seeing.

For about five months Lieutenant
Ioanidu has been speaking in cities
of the United States, from New York
to San Francisco. He will return to
Boston tomorrow or on Sunday and
will stay several days in the city, to
make addresses and further the Ru-
manian cause generally.

Rumania is in no danger of drifting
away from the cause of the western
Allies, according to Lieutenant Ioanidu.
Even if Russia should make a
separate peace with Germany, he says,
his country will remain loyal; in some
respects it might be better off with
Russia neutral. The King of Rumania
is a nephew of the German Em-
peror, and on that account the Ger-
mans have made strong efforts to win
him to their side, but without success.
He is fighting and will continue to
fight that country until a just peace
can be had, the lieutenant says.

Germany has always lent money to
Rumania, and on that account has a
hold on the country in an economic
sense, and Rumanian guns and equip-
ment were bought of the Krupp and
other makers with this money. But
there is a general realization of the
need of suppressing German militarism
in Rumania, and to this end she
will remain loyal and fight to the end.
Every day the country is receiving
supplies from the United States,
shipped by way of Vladivostok and
across Siberia, and the United States
has a special interest in the country
because of its grain and oil produc-
tion.

Lieutenant Ioanidu was wounded
while fighting on the Rumanian front-
ier. He speaks French and German
fluently and converses easily in En-
glish, though he has been studying the
language only four months.

Rumania to Stand Firm

Unaffected by Russia's Attitude, Says
Prominent Rumanian

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The
position of Rumania constitutes one
of the most perplexing factors of the
eastern problem. It was certainly
one of the first problems considered
by the Allies in council at Paris. Ru-
mania's contribution to the allied
cause, it is recognized here, has never
been so great as now, and the Ru-
manians themselves accept their mis-
fortunes philosophically.

Commenting on the situation, a
prominent Rumanian, in close touch
with his own country, remarked to a
representative of The Christian Sci-
ence Monitor that Rumania's determi-
nation to stand by her allies remained
unshaken.

He, however, made no effort to min-
imize the seriousness of Rumania's
situation. He pointed out how strong
a nucleus of the pro-ally fighting
force and idealism Rumania pre-
sented. With about 350,000 men fight-
ing and more in reserve, she still had
an army of great importance.

"There is plenty of food in South
Russia," he said, "and if Russia abides
by her scraps of paper there need be
no fear on that score. Remember, we
have been feeding 1,000,000 Russians
for over a year past, and we have a
written promise that Russia will return
us that food. The Russians are very
exacting and make very stringent de-
mands upon us and I regret that they
couple these demands with threats to
draw their troops out of the fighting
line. They do this also if we press
our legitimate demands upon them.
They have not merely threatened, but
acted and then we have had to fill the
gap in the line with our own troops.
Once we acted drastically, placing our
artillery behind the Russians and re-
solving to let them retire, but subse-
quently as a concession to Russian
anger, we had to remove temporarily
the general responsible. Not content
with this the Soviet made determined
efforts to stir up a revolution in Ru-
mania, but failed in the face of the
loyalty of the troops and the people.

"While the Rumanian troops in Ru-
mania have been influenced by the
military example the Rumanians have
set them, in other respects they have
not behaved well. They have looted
farms and committed gross outrages
against inoffensive citizens. Unless
food conditions improve, there is a
serious danger of Jacquerie. The Ru-
manians are almost entirely depend-
ent now on Bessarabia for food.

"On the general situation it is dif-
ficult to say much," The Christian
Science Monitor informant said, "for
although we have still communica-
tion with Rumania by wireless there
are so many factors which change
from hour to hour, including the
whole Russian situation." It could
only be said that Rumania, to the
best of his knowledge, was united,
unaffected by the Russian contagion,
and determined to adhere to the Al-
lies to the last.

CONFERENCE OF ALLIES BEGINS

M. Pichon Explains Scheme for
Methodical Handling of Prob-
lems to Be Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The
first meeting of the interallied confer-
ence began at 10 o'clock this morning
at the Foreign Office under M. Clé-
menceau's presidency. M. Clémenceau
welcomed the delegates in an ex-
tremely brief speech in which he said
the meeting was a magnificent center
of the hopes, the duties and the wills
of unity for the sacrifices demanded
by an alliance which no intrigue nor
defection could shake. He concluded,
"Our order of the day is to work.
Let us work."

M. Pichon then explained a scheme,
which was adopted without discussion,
for a most methodical and speedy
handling of the matters to be dis-
cussed.

A series of committees will con-
sider all questions of finance, mun-
itions, aviation, blockade, and so forth,
each committee being presided over
by a French minister. The British
representatives of the armaments
committee will be Winston Churchill,
who has not yet arrived, and Lord
Northcliffe.

Conference in "Complete Accord"

PARIS, France (Friday)—"Com-
plete accord" was reached on the
first questions arising out of the Ru-
sian situation in yesterday's meeting
of the interallied conference, the
Echo de Paris declared today. The
meeting was described as "most sat-
isfactory."

BOSTON GETS 4500 TONS OF RAW SUGAR

About 9,000,000 Pounds of Pro-
duct Arrive From Louisiana
to Be Converted Into the Re-
fined Commodity at Once

About 9,000,000 pounds of raw
Louisiana sugar arrived in Boston
from New Orleans, via water, late this
afternoon. This consignment is the
largest to come here for more than
a month and will be refined by the
American Sugar Refinery in South
Boston. Work of unloading is ex-
pected to start tomorrow and con-
tinue over Sunday so that the refined
product will be available to the public
about the middle of next week. The
next largest shipment since Septem-
ber was received on Oct. 22, from
Cuba when 8,000,000 pounds was
taken to the Revere refinery. Today's
shipment comes under the direction
of the sugar committee of the Na-
tional Food Administration.

This shipment is only part of the
supply expected from Louisiana and
shipments of beet sugar are expected
from the Middle West. The first con-
signments of sugar, following the an-
nouncement of Henry B. Endicott that
15,000,000 pounds should come to Bos-
ton soon, arrived last Wednesday when
1,158,000 pounds came by rail from
New Orleans. Although this new ship-
ment does not mean that there is
enough sugar for everybody to stock
up with, yet it is the first large ship-
ment to come under schedule to relieve
the scarcity in New England.

Sugar by rail continues to ar-
rive in small lots, according to statis-
tics gathered by the Boston Chamber of
Commerce, and today's receipts were
200,000 pounds from Louisiana.

The process of fixing sugar prices
for 1918 is practically complete, says
the Boston News Bureau, today. Two
bureau adds: "It is virtually settled
that the price of the next Cuban crop
will be 4.60 per pound f. o. b. Cuba.
The United States Food Administra-
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ESPIONAGE FIXES GERMAN MENACE ON SCANDINAVIA

Conference of Three Kings of
Neutral Countries Follows
Threats of the Kaiser to Pun-
ish "Reactionary" Norway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau. Copyright
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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Quite apart
from the new situation affecting the
Scandinavian countries presented by
the President's embargo proclamation
of Wednesday night, is the story of the
circumstances that brought about the
meeting of the kings of Norway, Swe-
den and Denmark to consider their
common welfare.

As for the embargo proclamation
which prohibits the importation into
the United States of a long list of
articles unless a license is granted for
their entry, this Government may
or may not extend these licenses to
Scandinavian countries. None here
doubts that this Government, appre-
ciating the difficult position in which
Norway, Sweden and Denmark are
placed, will treat them in any other
than a magnanimous and just man-
ner. The three kings have before them
the new trade conditions with the
United States in time for their
consideration.

But as to circumstances that
brought about the meeting, a not un-
common occurrence, it is understood,
as they have frequently met secretly,
it is possible to relate facts, and these
facts, as usual, show the usual Ger-
man diplomatic methods.

It is necessary to hark back to the
sojourn in the United States of Dr.
Nansen and his associates of the
Norwegian Mission. The mission was
anxious to arrange trade agreements
whereby Norway could maintain her
neutrality and keep out of difficulties
with Germany. It was made plain to
the mission, and the Norwegian Gov-
ernment knows it to be true, that the
Allies do not want to embroil the
northern neutrals. The burden of the
discussion was the threatening atti-
tude of Germany toward Norway, and
in the course of this discussion one
of the mission asked "in case we re-
fuse to supply Germany with fish and
they attack us, what will happen?"

The point is now made that at no
stage of the discussion was one word
spoken nor was any intimation given
that would by any stretch of the im-
agination be interpreted as any effort
of the United States to force Norway
into the war on the side of the Allies.
The position of this country in the
discussion was simply that of the ad-
justment of trade with Norway that
would furnish that country with sup-
plies from the United States on a
basis consistent with the necessity of
keeping foodstuffs from reaching Ger-
many.

When the question was asked, the
answer was given therefor on this
basis. The answer was that if Nor-
way should cease sending fish to Ger-
many, and if in consequence Germany
should attack her, the natural result
would be that Norway would be treated
as an ally. The assumption is de-
scribed as a frank and honest exchange
of opinions based upon the war neces-
sities of the Allies and the interests
of Norway.

Now comes into play the hand of
the German spy system. How Ger-
man agents were able to discover
what was said it is not possible to
relate, but they did learn what was
asked by Norway, and what was said
in reply. The result was that shortly
thereafter German agents spread the
report in Norway that the United
States was seeking to force that coun-
try into the war. This was a play
upon the universal reluctance of the
Norwegian people against being em-
broiled, and was intended to stir up
resentment against the United States.
The threats were made openly by
these German agents that if Norway
should cut off the fish supplies, a

step that probably would lead speedily to the granting of a naval base to the Allies by Norway in self-protection, Germany would take Jutland.

Jutland, by the way, has long been decided upon in the War Office of Berlin as the first point that would be seized in the event of hostilities against the Scandinavian countries, Norway particularly, as it would afford a commanding position as a base for air raids upon Norway and Sweden. These facts are well understood in Norway, and form part of the perilous position in which that country is placed.

Still later came the collapse of Russia, making Germany supreme in the Baltic. By the same token Germany's menace to the Scandinavian countries has increased, and she is in a position to dominate them or even attack them. For the present it is considered that they are of greater service to Germany as peaceful neutrals than they would be if conquered.

In the circumstances, the three kings, it is considered, find much food for discussion in their present meeting, and allied diplomats here are waiting with interest the results of their conference.

Three Kings Meet
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Wednesday)—The meeting of the three northern kings here is recognized by the press as of the greatest import. King Gustav of Sweden has received a very cordial welcome wherever he has been in Norway.

The conference was opened with a speech by King Haakon, following whom King Gustav spoke for himself and for King Christian. At the Royal Palace banquet this evening, King Haakon proposed a toast to King Gustav, speeches being delivered by both monarchs as well as by King Christian of Denmark, who was also toasted.

BOLSHEVIKI LEAD IN FIRST RETURNS FROM PETROGRAD

(Continued from page one)

have captured Tashkent after four days' fighting.

The All-Russian Congress of Peasants' Deputies has demanded the formation of a coalition Socialist Government.

Britain and Russia
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—In the House of Commons yesterday Lord Robert Cecil said the "matter was under consideration," when asked whether in conjunction with their allies and the United States the Government would issue a reasoned statement for the guidance and warning of Russia, regarding the serious results, both immediate and remote, likely to follow if the present chaos were allowed to continue or a separate peace concluded.

Germany for Russian Peace
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The salient points of Count von Hertling's opening speech in the Reichstag were the announcement of the German Government's readiness to negotiate peace with the Russian extremists and that fundamentally nothing can nor shall be changed in the imperial constitution.

The speech constituted a survey of the situation and the Chancellor dwelt on the successful resistance in the west, the advance in the east and in Italy and termed the enemy's initial Palestine successes immaterial from a military standpoint.

A tribute followed to the constant activity of the German fleet, often veiled from the public view, and the submarine war was termed the only thoroughgoing means of conducting the economic war rendered necessary by the enemy.

Another tribute to the fighting forces and the people at home led to the statement of the Chancellor's internal reforms, though the Chancellor promised such improvements as progress demanded and announced the impending introduction of bills for the formation of workmen's chambers and the abolition of limitations to the right to form unions. The initiative concerning reforms in Prussia, he announced, proceeded from the crown.

After promising censorship reform, the Chancellor appealed for unity, and after referring to Germany's friendly relations with her allies, made the statement cited concerning Russia and expressed the wish that Poland and Lithuania and Courland might be permitted to choose their own governments.

The position in that direction was still uncertain, however, he said, whereas Germany's position concerning Italy, France, and England, was fully defined in the reply to the Pope, removing all ground for argument that the war was one for the destruction of German militarism. Hence the enemy alone was responsible for the continuance of slaughter and should accept Italy's fate as a warning of the consequences.

Whereas Germany was fighting a war of defense, Baron Sonnino recently declared for a standing army. Mr. Lloyd George defined the destruction of German commerce as an aim of the war, and M. Clémenceau expressly excluded the Central Empires from the future community of nations, while the Russian Government's publication of secret treaties showed where the lust for conquest was really to be found.

Dr. Trimborn, the Centrist leader, spoke immediately following the Chancellor. He expressed "full confidence" in his course, and especially announced his approval of the Government's attitude toward Russia.

Philip Scheidemann, the majority



Map shows geographical importance of Denmark

Jutland, it is authoritatively stated, has long been decided upon by the Berlin War Office as the first point that would be seized by Germany in the event of war with Scandinavian countries.

Socialist leader, declared he "joyfully welcomed the prospect of peace with Russia," and admitted that the new Government was "better than its predecessor."

Herr Fischback, the Progressive leader, added similar approval, and significantly declared:

"We are willing to reserve, until a later date, the problems which have been dividing us."

Herr Stresenann declared that Italy's punishment "was merited" in his speech approving Count von Hertling.

Count von Westarp, leader of the German Conservatives, added his emphatic support of the new régime and advocated the sternest measures of war against Germany's foes.

"A conciliatory spirit," he declared, "only prolongs the war. The sword of conquest must be utilized for Germany's safety in the future."

The only note of disapproval came from Dr. Hugo Haase, minority Socialist leader.

"A separate peace with Russia is not enough," Dr. Haase asserted.

"We want a general peace, with no annexations, east or west."

As if to emphasize the overwhelming majority which the Government now commands in the Reichstag under von Hertling, the House passed the war credit bill to its second reading.

Austria Ready to Negotiate

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Count Czernin sent a wireless message to Petrograd today announcing Austria's readiness to negotiate an immediate armistice for general peace.

Alleged Treaty Published

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—Mr. Trozky has now published the alleged treaty between France, Russia and Italy, bearing on the last-named country's entry into the war. Great Britain, France and Italy agree to Italy annexing the Trentino and Southern Tyrol, Istria, Dalmatia, territory in Asia Minor and Africa and some islands in the Grecian Archipelago. Article 1 of the treaty says France, Great Britain and Russia will support Italy in her not allowing representatives of the Holy See to undertake diplomatic steps for the conclusion of peace or in regard to other war aims.

VESSELS ENTERING BUENOS AIRES PORT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—According to official statistics, 61 steamers and sailing ships, entered the port of Buenos Aires during September, as against 57 in August, 52 in July, 53 in June, and 57 in May. The number of ship arrivals in September, 1916, was 117, as against 142 for the same month in 1915 and 70 in 1914. There were 49 fewer ships that entered the port during the first nine months of the current year than in the same period of 1916.

Import cargo brought to the port in September totaled 174,560 tons, being the highest figure, according to Commerce Reports, for any month of this year since January, when imports amounted to 182,066 tons. The figure for September, 1916, was 214,342 tons. There were 329,352 tons less of cargo arriving in the first nine months of this year than in the same period last year.

ALFRED L. AIKEN ACCEPTS

Alfred L. Aiken, retiring governor of the Boston Federal Reserve Bank, and recently elected to the presidency of the National Shawmut Bank, notified the Boston Chamber of Commerce today, of his acceptance of a seat in the board of directors of the chamber.

FRENCH WAR EXPENDITURES

PARIS, France (Friday)—France's war expenditures for the next quarter were estimated at 9,000,000,000 francs in figures submitted to the Chamber of Deputies today by the Minister of Finance M. Klotz.

ANOTHER BIG DRY GAIN IS PREDICTED

(Continued from page one)

steadily diminishing, until last year it was but 727. The usual argument that the law would not be enforced has amounted to nothing here, because of the fact that some years ago Springfield voted to put the office of chief of police under the civil service, with the result that politics plays a negligible part in the police department.

The granting of 10 new saloon licenses in residential districts last year aroused the people, and the presence of many soldiers here and in the vicinity of the city has caused many people who used to vote for license to change their views. Taken as a whole, the situation is very encouraging for the no-license forces.

Chicopee, which adjoins Springfield on the north, went license by only 231 last year, and there has been a special campaign there to make the city swing into the no-license column. A majority contest is being conducted there, and the vote will be large. Holyoke, but eight miles from Springfield and directly across the Connecticut River from Chicopee, also has a majority contest, which may work to the advantage of the no-license workers. The liquor majority in Holyoke last year was 492, and the dry forces have every hope that enough votes will change this year to make the city go no-license.

Springfield, Chicopee and Holyoke all hold their elections next Tuesday, and if all three go dry, which is not beyond the realms of possibility, there will be much rejoicing, as enforcement of the law will be much simpler than might be the case were one or two to go dry and the other or others to remain wet.

WOMEN'S NAVAL SERVICE FORMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Friday)—The Admiralty announce the establishment of a Women's Royal Naval Service for certain shore duties. The service will wear a distinctive uniform. Those serving, at present, in Admiralty departments, royal dockyards and other civil works under the Admiralty will not, meantime, be included. Dame Katherine Furse, G. B. E., at the request of the board has accepted the directorship of the new service and will be responsible to the Second Sea Lord for its administration and organization. Further announcement concerning recruitment will be forthcoming shortly.

GERMAN FOOD SUPPLIES

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Speaking in the Prussian lower house on Thursday on food conditions, Herr von Wadow, president of the German Food Regulation Board, said: "Considerable supplies of grain for making bread have been provided by early threshing. The Imperial German Bureau has already received 1,000,550 tons, as compared with 890,000 tons last year."

"The potato crop may be regarded as satisfactory, almost as a good one, and we count upon having 34,500,000 tons. Distribution will be carried out much more efficiently than in recent years. The same quantity of sugar as formerly can be delivered."

"We shall still have to bear many restrictions, but we have adequate food supplies for the new year."

Herr von Wadow said that bread and potatoes would form the basis of the food supply.

SENDING OF TROOPS DENIED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
TOKYO, Japan (Wednesday)—That Japan is sending troops to Kharbin to maintain order is semi-officially contradicted, but it is stated that a small police force may possibly be sent.

IMPORTS EMBARGO AIMED AT ENEMY

President Wilson Seeks to End Trade Relations With All Known Pro-German Firms or Concerns, Wherever Located

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—By a proclamation placing under license many articles of import, the President has placed in the hands of the War Trade Board a weapon that is expected to prove effective against firms in all countries controlled by German capital, and against those nations on this hemisphere with known strong pro-German tendencies and sympathies. Venezuela, in particular, is aimed at, where not only the President of the country himself is avowedly the friend of Germany, but many firms are conducting business with German capital. In Mexico, the Argentine, Chile and Brazil, are also many such firms. The intention of the proclamation is to cut off all business, so far as this country is concerned, with all concerns through whose operations any financial advantage whatever might accrue to Germany.

In Venezuela, German money dominates the industrial and commercial fields. Not an article or item in the stocks of German-owned business houses can come into the United States. The complete disruption of all the foreign trade of German firms, especially in Venezuela, is aimed at and their isolation is expected to follow the operation of the proclamation.

The terms of the proclamation take in also the northern neutrals of Europe, and also Spain, and firms in these countries that are financed by German capital may also come in under the embargo, if the Government sees fit to enforce it against them.

"Whereas, Congress has enacted, and the President has on the 6th day of October, 1917, approved a law which contains the following provisions:

"Whenever during the present war the President shall find that the public safety so requires and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to import into the United States from any country named in such proclamation any article or articles mentioned in such proclamation, except at such time or times, and under such regulations or orders, and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress. Provided, however, that no preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another."

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern, that the public safety requires that the following articles, namely:

"Antimony, antimony ore, or any chemical extracted therefrom; asbestos, beans of all kinds, balala, burlap, castor seed, castor oil, cotton, chrome, chrome ore, or any ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom; coconut, iron, cobalt, cobalt ore, or any ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom; copra, industrial diamonds, all ferro-alloys, flax, gutta joolang, gutta percha, gutta siak, hemp, hides and skins, jute, iridium, leather, manganese, manganese ore, or any ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom; mica, molybdenum, molybdenum ore, or any ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom; naxos emery or naxos emery ore, nickel, nickel ore, matte, or any ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom; sodium, potassium, or calcium nitrates, optical glass, palm oil, platinum, plumbago, pyrites, rice, rubber, raw, reclaimed, waste or scrap; scheelite, shellac, sisal, soya bean oil, spiegeleisen, sugars, tanning materials, tin in bars, blocks, pigs or grain, or granulated; tin ore and tin concentrates, or any chemical extracted therefrom; titanium, titanium ore, or any ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom; tobacco, tungsten, tungsten ore, or any ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom; vanadium, vanadium ore, or any ferro-alloy or chemical extracted therefrom; wheat and wheat flour, wolframite, or wool, shall not, from and after the date of this proclamation, be imported into the United States or its territorial possessions, from Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, her colonies, possessions and protectorates; Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, her colonies, possessions and protectorates; Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, her colonies, possessions and protectorates; Germany, her colonies, possessions and protectorates; Great Britain, her colonies, possessions and protectorates; Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, her colonies, possessions and protectorates; Japan, Lichtenstein, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, The Netherlands, her colonies, possessions, and protectorates; Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Portugal, her colonies, possessions and protectorates; Rumania, Russia, Salvador, San Marino, Serbia, Siam, Spain, her colonies, possessions, and protectorates; Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, or Venezuela."

"Except under license granted by the War Trade Board in accordance with regulations or orders and subject to such limitations and exceptions as have heretofore been made or shall hereafter be prescribed in pursuance of the powers conferred by said act of Oct. 6, 1917, and the Executive Order of Oct. 12, 1917.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

"Done in the District of Columbia, this 28th day of November, in the year

of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and forty-second.

"WOODROW WILSON.
"By the President,
"ROBERT LANSING,
"Secretary of State."

Another proclamation by the President made public Wednesday night places additional commodities for export under control of the War Trade Board after Dec. 1. It reads:

"Whereas, Congress has enacted and the President has on the fifteenth day of June, 1917, approved a law which contains the following provisions:

"Whenever during the present war the President shall find that the public safety shall so require and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to export from or ship from or take out of the United States or any country named in such proclamation any article or articles mentioned in such proclamation, except at such time or times, and under such regulations and orders, and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress; provided, however, that no preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another."

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern, that the public safety requires that the following articles (in addition to the articles controlled by the second division of the proclamation of Aug. 27, 1917), namely:

"Iron and steel wire rope, cable and strands consisting of six or more wires, stud link chain cable, micrometers and callipers, lathe chucks, anti-mony, antimony ore, asbestos, balala, mica, splittings, strontium ores, titanium, wolframite and iridium, arsenic and its compounds, opium, caustic soda, soda ash, methyl ethyl ketone and wood alcohol, acetic acid, glacial acetic acid, acetate of cellulose and all acetates, animal oils and vegetable oils, beans, eggs, peanut meal, flaxseed, soya bean meal, soya bean oil, starch, canned peas, canned tomatoes, dried apples, dried raisins and dried canned corn, dried prunes, peaches, quebracho and chestnut extracts; vegetable fiber bags and bagging; rubber, sponges, gutta joolang, gutta percha, gutta siak, schellac, seedling and cinctura bark; hospital gauze and surgical instruments; yellow pine wood measuring 1 by 1 by 25 and larger; and poster paper, shall not, after the first day of December, in the year one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, be exported or shipped from or taken out of the United States or its territorial possessions to

"Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Argentina, Belgium, her colonies, possessions or protectorates; Bolivia, Brazil, China, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, her colonies, possessions or protectorates; Great Britain, her colonies, possessions or protectorates; Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, her colonies, possessions or protectorates; Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, the colonies, possessions or protectorates of The Netherlands, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Portugal, her colonies, possessions or protectorates; Rumania, Russia, Salvador, San Marino, Serbia, Siam, Uruguay or Venezuela, or to any territory occupied by the military forces of the United States of the nations associated with the United States in the war.

"Except at such time or times and under such regulations and orders, and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress.

"The regulations, orders, limitations and exceptions prescribed will be administered by and under the authority of the War Trade Board, from whom licenses, in conformity with said regulations, orders, limitations and exceptions will issue. Said proclamation of Aug. 27, 1917, is hereby confirmed and continued, and all rules and regulations heretofore made in connection therewith or in pursuance thereof, including the executive order of Oct. 12, 1917, are likewise confirmed and continued and made applicable to this proclamation.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

"Done in the District of Columbia this twenty-eighth of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-second.

"WOODROW WILSON.
"By the President: Robert Lansing,
Secretary of State."

In connection with the second proclamation, issued Wednesday, the President made the following statement:

"The purpose and effect of this proclamation are to supplement the proclamation of Aug. 27, 1917, by subjecting to export control certain additional commodities whose conservation is essential to the policy of devoting all the resources of this country to the most vigorous prosecution of the war. Our foreign trade in these commodities will be affected only to the extent that control of the exportation by license is demanded by the duty of providing for our domestic needs and the needs of the nations at war with the Imperial German Government."

COAL PRODUCTION URGED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—If the important coal corporations of that region do not voluntarily release coal tracts on which independents are operating when present leases expire, Dr. Gardner, Fuel Administrator, will be asked to compel the issuance of leases, in order to keep up coal production, says a Pottsville correspondent of the Ledger.

ANTI-CONSCRIPTION MOVES IN CANADA

(Continued from page one)

forcements to the Canadian forces at the front.

Regarding the Province of Quebec, the situation is growing worse, especially in Montreal, the chief city in the Dominion of Canada. Here the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, the Hon. C. J. Doherty, the Hon. Albert Severyn and Sir Herbert Ames, all but the last-mentioned Cabinet Ministers, have been absolutely unable to obtain a hearing, owing to what one paper describes as "organized anti-war ruffianism." A leading English-speaking citizen of Montreal recently said: "The English-speaking people of Montreal are being subjected to a species of persecution and tyranny without parallel in a British country."

The failure of Quebec to take advantage of voluntary enlistment, its poor support of the Victory Loan which is now being urged on the people of Canada, and which other portions of Canada are responding to liberally; the enormous number of exemptions from military service allowed by the French-Canadian exemption tribunals, their attitude of antagonism toward Canada's participation in the war, from whatever angle it is looked at—all these are beginning to force upon people the conviction that the French-Canadian Clerical Party is the real force behind an opposition which, because of its bitterness, is otherwise inexplicable.

As to the many unjust exemptions from military service which have been granted in the Province of Quebec, the Government has found it expedient to issue the following statement:

"It has become perfectly apparent that a large number of exemption tribunals in the Province of Quebec have failed to appreciate their duties and, in consequence, have granted exemptions in a very large number of cases where no justification for exemption exists.

"As a result, it has become necessary to invoke the right of appeal on a very large scale. Already over 4000 appeals have been launched by the military representative in Montreal and more than 1000 in Quebec, and in both districts steps are being taken very largely to augment this number.

"In the earlier stages of the sittings of the tribunals, many local military representatives in the Province of Quebec, selected from the civilian population, neglected their instructions to appeal even the most obvious cases. These representatives are being replaced. Already some 20 have been dismissed and others appointed to extend the time for appeal in the cases they have neglected."

It would be unfair to leave the impression that there are no French-Canadians who put the love of their country and the welfare of the British Empire before all else. One newspaper, on this aspect of what is admittedly a most serious situation, says:

"French-Canadians, there still are, who have remained staunchly loyal to Canada, to the Empire, and to our cause in this war; men who realize that in the present misguided anti-British attitude of their province there can only be for the French race in Canada a roaring Niagara ahead, but they are a hopeless, subdued minority."

"Today realism has submerged reason and patriotism in Quebec.

"The teachings of Bourassa and the failure of Laurier to rally his race in the war are bearing fruit in a wave of race bigotry and desire for French Canadian domination; and only a solid English-speaking Canada, determined to maintain British ideals and British traditions in Canada will successfully cope with a situation pregnant with peril."

It is questionable, however, whether

these rowdy pro-German proceedings in Ontario and anti-British demonstrations in the Province of Quebec will not prove a two-edged sword, inasmuch as they may prove the straw which will pull down the balance of the Liberal voter who is undecided which way to vote in favor of the Unionist Government. Few who are not dominated by racial proclivities or credal passion meditate on the possibility of the return of Laurier by a small majority with any degree of equanimity. To the peaceable and orderly person, the prospect is the reverse of alluring.

However, the Unionists profess to believe that such a result is well-nigh an impossibility, and they point to the highly satisfactory meetings which are being held all over Canada, from the Unionist point of view, always of course excepting Quebec. Throughout Ontario, elsewhere than Kitchener, Sir Robert Borden has been received with great enthusiasm, and the Premier's transparent sincerity carries conviction wherever he speaks. As he said a few nights ago, there is now no thought of Liberal or Conservative around the council board of Canada today; the one idea is public service and the effective prosecution of the war.

That the Unionist Government is not, with the Premier, nor ever was, a question of expediency, was apparent in the course of a speech on another occasion. Speaking of the Cabinet he said:

"No man in the Government is committed beyond the period of the war, and a necessary period of reconstruction after the war is over, but I express my own hope that the work of the Union Government may prove of use of such service to the people of this country and to the men who have fought overseas, that after that period is over its services may be continued, and that we shall have learned a lesson in this war which will be good for us in years to come."

Rioter at Kitchener Fined
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

KITCHENER, Ont.—The young Pole who was arrested at the meeting at which Sir Robert Borden was refused a hearing was fined \$230 at the police court, \$200 for having liquor in his possession, \$20 for carrying a revolver and \$10 for being under the influence of liquor.

WORK ON BRANCH LINE STARTED

SALINA, Kan.—The Topeka Capital reports that actual work has begun on the grading of the new railroad between Marquette and McPherson. Although it is being built by the Missouri Pacific and will be operated by that road, it will be known as the Newton, Kansas & Nebraska Railroad. This short branch has been contemplated for a number of years, but this is the first time work has actually begun. It is said this will shorten the route between Wichita and Salina materially.

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SPAIN'S RECENT POLITICAL CRISIS

Taken With Agitation of Military Juntas and "Parliamentary Assemblists," It Shows Country Faces Grave Situation

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—Although he retained his characteristic optimism and courage to the eleventh hour, Señor Eduardo Dato, the Premier, as called to The Christian Science Monitor, at the time of writing, has been obliged to place his resignation in the hands of the King, and that of the whole of his Cabinet with him. The retiring Premier intimated that he felt he could not remain at the head of the Government unless he felt that he had the complete confidence of His Majesty. At the same time he said that he and the Conservative Party would patriotically support, and to the utmost of their ability, whoever might succeed them.

According to custom and necessity the King at once opened negotiations with the heads of other parties, and the Count de Romanones, Señor García Prieto, Señor Villanueva and others are at once brought into consultation, but never in modern history has the State been faced with such an intensely difficult problem as at this moment, and there is a strong general feeling that if a complete upheaval of the most drastic character is to be avoided and something worse than chaos to be postponed, Señor Dato, for the present, must remain in office; but whether he can do so or will consent is doubtful. The crisis was by no means unexpected, but it has occurred simultaneously with the development of critical situations in two other directions, those represented by the agitation of the military juntas and the "Parliamentary assemblists," and the case seems desperate. Up to the last moment Señor Dato insisted that no crisis was pending and that he had the situation in hand. In this he is considered by many to have been very unwise. What he held and still holds is the confidence and support of the other members of his Cabinet, but the forces surging up and beating against it from outside have been formidable and threatening.

For weeks past the chief governmental newspaper has been proclaiming the strength and solidarity of the Dato Cabinet, the confidence the country had in it, the good work it was doing and intended to do for Spain, and above all the esteem in which it was held by foreign governments. Every line printed in foreign newspapers to support these views has been reproduced, but none of the better informed criticisms. Some foreign correspondents in Spain, scarcely understanding the complexity of the situation, have been encouraged to state manifest absurdities upon the strength of the administration, and again their writings also have been reproduced. Cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor have consistently indicated the truth and the doubts, although Señor Dato's courage, sincerity, and splendid intentions have never been in question. He faced an almost hopeless task when he followed the short-lived García Prieto Cabinet and has manifested a truly remarkable steadfastness and perseverance.

Only a couple of days before Señor Dato resigned he said, "Everybody knows that we accepted office for love of King and country. We have decided not to abandon power merely to please our opponents. We maintain that our only judge is public opinion. The general elections will soon be upon us, and they will speedily show whether or not we have the confidence of the country." Then again, on the eve of his resignation, he held a meeting of the Cabinet at his house, when the situation was anxiously surveyed, and subsequently reiterated his confidence, declaring he was sure that good sense would prevail in the councils of the military juntas and the reactionary elements, and that no crisis in the Cabinet was pending. He considered that he was fulfilling his duty toward his conscience, toward the King and toward the country and that the confidence of the Crown, which had never failed him, would not do so now. Public opinion, he said, had supported him in many crises and would continue to do so, and he reproached the newspapers which had conducted what he considered to be disloyal campaigns, tending to discredit him, to disturb public opinion, and to create an artificial agitation. Finally he said that he and his colleagues were studying the military problem with the greatest care and hoped to find a solution, and as he had solved all the difficulties that had arisen since the month of June so he expected to solve this one also.

Almost immediately after this he was overwhelmed by circumstances, and was obliged to place his resignation in the hands of the King. Several newspapers that had supported him consider that toward the end his optimism had been misplaced, and they were freely calling for his resignation. He would probably have abandoned office sooner if this crisis had been like other Spanish political crises and if a smooth Liberal succession or what is known as the "rotary principle" had been assured. But the military juntas are loudly declaring that this "rotary principle," which is unworkable at present, must be ended once and for all. The Liberal forces are hopelessly divided. Count de Romanones is working up a new and reformed Liberal Party with great ideals and a strong leaning toward the better elements of the Left, but he is not prepared for power now. The other Liberal wing, with García Prieto at its head, had its turn just before the Dato Government came in and is not ready for another; besides which it is on bad terms with the army. Of mere party alternatives there is hardly

anything left, except a Government formed by Don Antonio Maura, the old Conservative leader. Whatever might be Señor Maura's views upon the subject, and he is known to be desirous of power, it is practically certain that the country, the army juntas, and the strong reforming elements now at work would not stand him with his weak compromises and his reactionary tendencies for a single day.

The pressure of the war upon the economic conditions of Spain, doubts as to her foreign policy, the repercussions of democratic and socialistic advances in other countries, the military affair, and the demands of the Parliamentary Assembly for a reformed constitution are among the main features of the recent revolutionary strike admirably and in the only possible way by an unswerving and implacable display of strength, but the severe repressive measures have left a mark, especially in the Spanish socialistic world. Nothing could be more significant than a manifestly increasing governmental tolerance toward the members of the Parliamentary Assembly who at first, a few weeks ago, when they threatened to establish a new Cortes at Barcelona, were rebuffed by the utmost suppressive rigor of the Government. It is evident now, however, that these deputies and senator reformers are an increasing power and influence and all the more so for having moderated their demands, while as regards some ideals but by no means all, it appears that they have the same objects as the army juntas. The army, after all, is attached to some of the reactionary elements. From the attitude of suppression the Government changed at the last to one even of mild tolerance of the Assembly, authorizing the members to meet in the committee rooms of the Chamber to discuss, as it was put, "economic and administrative affairs."

The president of the military juntas has made a statement in which he says: "It is necessary that the political methods of the country should be changed in accordance with the desires of the people. We aspire to a perfect discipline under good Government assured of our assistance. Then we will lay the trophies of our triumph in the hands of the civil power. The aim of the juntas is to create a strong army so that the country may be prosperous and respected. For twenty years we have been demanding changes in the army administration. We do not wish for a governmental policy which will diminish our efforts. We are waiting for the civil power to achieve its supremacy which it has the right to possess. All that we demand is that we shall be well governed without bellicose enterprises. We yearn for that interior peace which assures progress. It is untrue that there are differences within the army, for 9000 officers give their assistance and respect to the central junta of defense. Our aspirations are these: We demand the end of that favoritism which is dominant in the army today. We want morality and justice to be respected and defended."

It is noteworthy that the army has announced itself as specially opposed to the attitude and policy of the Minister of the Interior, Señor Sánchez Guerra, and also that the King recently conferred a high decoration upon this Minister for his handling of the revolutionary strike, while La Epoca, the Conservative organ, is at the present time running a five-peseta public subscription fund for a testimonial to him.

Food difficulties and the failure of the Government to handle them properly, the serious coal shortage, the transport question, the ever increasing demonstration of the fact that despite all hope and all insistence Spain cannot be quite independent of the war, the harassing tactics of the Germanophiles, and the bad impression caused by governmental and official weakness in the matter of the escape of the German submarine from Cadiz, these and many others are among the factors of the present situation. No direct war question is on the surface, although it is known that a strong section of the Parliamentary Assembly is for breaking off relations with Germany, especially as evidence of German machinations in Spanish Morocco is accumulating. Also it is felt that Spain may risk losing touch with Latin America.

The situation is full of the greatest possibilities, and literally anything may happen. There is a strong feeling that only a national government or a continuation of the Dato Ministry can hold the surging forces in check, and that, perhaps, not for long.

[A few days later on the King called upon Señor García Prieto to form a ministry, a task which the latter succeeded in accomplishing.]

COAL TAR DYE INDUSTRY

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—A new company, with a capital of 5,000,000 kroner, has been formed to utilize methods which up to the present have been in the experimental stage. In the mechanical and electrical industries, Sweden can challenge comparison with any nation in the world, and if she is to be judged by her past tradition, there is every reason to expect her to show a rapid success in the chemical industries.

Mr. A. V. Holm of Stockholm has, for the last 18 months, financed a trial factory for the production of dyes suitable for textiles. This trial factory is to be transferred to the new company, against 150,000 kroner in cash and 450,000 kroner in fully paid shares. The trials have been conducted by Swedish chemists and engineers. It is stated that they have been completely successful in producing a number of dyes equal to those produced in Germany. Most of them are especially suitable for home needs, but some of them are also reported to be valuable articles for export. Most of the raw materials required can be produced within the country. It is intended to attach the largest chemical laboratory in Sweden to the factory, with a staff of 25 to 30 chemists.

GREAT INTEREST IN TOWN PLANNING

Movement Gaining Ascendancy in Questions Relating to Civic Progress—Being Extended in So-Called "Regional Survey"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It seems only yesterday that the public mind became aroused to certain facts of vital importance with regard to the growth of great cities. The industrialism of the last century was almost regardless of the well-being of the community at large, and in the first flush of the new wealth-production, mining centers, factory towns, crowded cities, with all the smoke and dirt and congestion consequent upon their rapid development, blotted out the beauty of the neighborhoods in which they arose, almost without a protest. They were regarded by the utilitarian as the necessary accompaniments of a new order of things, as the inevitable result of progress. From the distance of years it is easy to see how a set of ideas were responsible for the havoc wrought in the countryside by the rush of industrialism. Individualism and competition were the gods of the day, and society believed that freedom of action was the one thing that mattered. Hence there was no restraint of a social kind, and chaotic cities and neighborhoods grew up at the sweet will of their owners, being neither more nor less than the expression of the generally accepted view that the way in which a State would prosper was for every individual to seek his own financial interest in the way that seemed to him best. The crowded conditions of many towns are incidental to the total disregard of all system in the laying out of streets and arteries and to the lack of corporate effort and coordination that was so marked a feature of the early part of the Nineteenth century.

The returning conception and ideal of citizenship is offering us a new starting point of thought and labor," says Patrick Geddes in his "Cities in Evolution," and in the modern interest in town planning we may see this newly awakened conscience striving to make itself articulate.

For many years thinkers and philanthropists have attempted all sorts of palliative housing methods. It has been the constant cry of the social reformer that housing reform is second to none in importance and voices have cried in the wilderness for several generations drawing attention to the ugly facts revealed. If exaggeration and a blind hatred of modern mechanism prompted the writings of the idealists like Ruskin, it is certain that the amount of truth they spoke had its effect in the thoughts of men. Conditions were as bad as they could be, and in that fervor of corporate life that sent men to work in settlements, to study working-class life at first hand, to see where legislation failed and prejudice barred the way, the seeds of a housing reform were sown.

Sentiment, however, had very little sway over such men as were found in the ranks of the Society of Friends or amongst those who were inspired by that great thinker, Thomas Hill Green of Oxford. Civics and social questions generally were removed from the unhealthy atmosphere of emotionalism into the clearer air of reason, touched nevertheless by that true sense of compassion which "worketh no ill to his neighbor."

For years a general process of education went on until the community arrived at the point where it demanded a statesmanlike adjustment of the whole question, and, faulty though it is in many respects, the bill of 1909, the Housing and Town Planning Act, was the direct outcome of years of steady work and a great step in advance of previous legislation. Slow as the growth of public opinion is, the effect of the act, the wonderful example of the Garden Cities, the concrete proof of what can be done by co-operation or by large employers of labor, is permeating everywhere, and it is easy to see how deep a debt of gratitude is owed to those pioneers who urged the necessity for well thought-out schemes of town planning as a preliminary to all housing proposals.

A town planner, a man who ventured to suggest that a community had as many rights as a retrograde owner of land, was regarded as a visionary pure and simple, yet in the many interesting conferences that have been held in the last 12 months, landowners as well as civic authorities and representatives of every society in existence have been able to meet together and discuss the whole question from a point of view that has lifted the whole matter on to a far higher plane than it has ever reached before.

Every great city has its own beauties and amenities, its special geographical conditions, and it is in the successful appreciation and use of these in the laying out and improvement of the city that the work of the civic architect lies. In the Eighteenth Century town planning was an accepted fact. London, Bath, Edinburgh and many other cities were laid out upon a definite plan to the great gain of their inhabitants from an aesthetic as well as from a sanitary point of view. Then followed the great industrial period; the rush to the manufacturing centers, the growth of villages into towns, then the changes brought about by railways, and while wealth and production absorbed men's minds in one direction, in another a reckless waste not only of natural resources but of human efficiency was carried on unimpeded. It is these crude effects of a one-sided utilitarianism that the new generation is called upon to clear away, and if, out of the past mistakes, any lesson has been learned, it is that national money and labor must only be spent upon schemes that take into

consideration not merely the immediate necessities of the present but also the possibilities of the future.

Councillor Elgood, in a report published by the National Town Planning Council, says very truly that the difficulties anticipated by a local authority in preparing a scheme should not and need not be a deterrent, as one would expect that the experiences of the war in drawing classes together and in instilling a spirit of service and unselfishness would spread to such an undertaking where the benefit of the community is so largely concerned. He is quite right too when he says that it has come to be recognized by landowners generally that their responsibilities are not entirely limited to their own estates, while local authorities and landowners are both realizing the advantages of planning on comprehensive and well-thought-out lines and are alive to the benefits of providing thorough communication when land is being laid out. Councillor Elgood points out that even now local authorities can well consider such points as the laying down of the lines of main routes of communication; the provision of open spaces and the reservation of places of interest and viewpoints; the preservation of the historic and scenic courses and rivers; the limitation of the number of houses to particular areas; the careful provision of building lines on existing and new roads; the restriction of factories and certain other buildings to particular areas.

In the Local Government Board circular of July local authorities are asked to give particulars of any schemes prepared or in course of preparation, and whether sites for the additional houses required can be acquired without material delay, and if not what is the nature of the difficulties. Will, asks the circular, an extension of existing facilities for locomotion be necessary or desirable? Here there are indications of the new spirit, a wise provision for the future and a recognition of the absolute necessity for careful forethought.

The whole question of town-planning and of all questions of civic progress are of the very greatest interest if only they are presented properly to the rising generation. The new spirit is growing in our midst and even the most dry-as-dust are starting to take notice of a subject which has been revitalized and shown to be a contribution to the welfare and thus to the wealth of the whole nation.

Anybody who will take the trouble to look about them can see the disastrous consequences of laissez-faire policy. The mean little houses huddled up against railway embankments, in narrow streets blocked at one end, the close proximity of factories to dwelling houses, the thousands of small houses placed upon badly drained low-lying land, all these were the result of the license accorded to individuals in pre-plan days. Some of the loveliest of the small streams which would now be made to serve the recreation grounds of a city have been polluted and their banks made hideous by cheap dwellings or overpowering factories of overwhelming ugliness.

Railways once dominating the whole country and driving their way by private bills through any and every obstacle can no longer do so. They, too, have been forced to fall in line with development as a whole, to break down those curious compartments in which various branches of social service have for too long secluded themselves and to come out and recognize the claims of systematic planning.

It is the town-planners who, in these days of demand for more and more for houses for all classes, are the safeguard. It is to their initiative that the future will owe the well-planned towns and villages, and the abolition of neighborhoods which are a disgrace to improved outlooks. It is the town-planner or the village-planner, who will see that sites of the greatest antiquity are not necessarily the best upon which to rebuild, who will, while preserving all historical links with the past, employ all the vast machinery of modern invention, lighting, heating and transit for the good of the city. And what is true of the towns is also true of the large villages, for bad plans and poor means of communication have been largely responsible for the depletion of the villages. When men were free to place their pigsties anywhere and everywhere, when no amount of local pressure could persuade a recalcitrant owner to yield a foot of ground for public benefit, the town-planner had not made himself felt. Hard upon his heels comes the maker of the "Regional Survey," which has been described as the "intensive geographical study of a region from every conceivable point of view." Counties and schools, private individuals and enthusiasts are already grasping the inner meaning of the term "regional," for it is showing that only as work of any constructive kind is done from the sanest point of view of the entire community, only when the fullest significance of an enterprise is appreciated, is it time to lay the corner-stone of the most glorious structure or the most modest modern cottage.

"Town planning," wrote T. S. Nettleton, "together with cheap and rapid means of transit, now make it possible to combine the means of livelihood in our towns with the health-giving opportunities of the country," and later, "our unhealthy, unlovely, cheerless and expensive towns are in my opinion due more to the faults of our system than to the shortcomings of any class or of individuals." It is when we see this far that they are ready to shoulder the joint burden, and they believe what Morris wrote, that the "fellowship of men shall endure."

TREASURY APPOINTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have appointed Mr. Benjamin Hawkins to be solicitor to the Board of Customs and Excise in succession to Mr. W. M. Graham Harrison, who has been appointed second parliamentary counsel to the Treasury.

SERVICE IN THE MOTHER CHURCH

Reading of the Lesson-Sermon Is Followed by Testimonies of Healing by Persons in the Congregation

Gratitude was expressed by many for spiritual enlightenment and physical healing received through an understanding of Christian Science, during the testimonial portion of the special Thanksgiving service, held Thursday, in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston. Although most of the testimonies were by residents of Greater Boston, some were given by visitors from elsewhere.

The service followed the regular order prescribed for The Mother Church and the branch churches of Christian Science in the Church Manual. Birknell Young, the First Reader, was in charge, assisted by Mrs. Mary Bayrd Colby, Second Reader; Walter E. Young at the organ and Miss Love Hewins as the soloist.

The organ prelude was "Andante con moto," by Alexandre Guilmant, following which the congregation sang as the opening hymn No. 64, Sacrifice, beginning with the words, "Joy to the world, the Lord is come."

Then the First Reader read the Thanksgiving proclamation of the President of the United States. This was followed by Scriptural reading from John, vi chapter, verses 5 to 13, and John xi, verses 1, 21 to 25, 32 and 39 to 44.

The congregation then united in silent prayer, followed by the audible repetition of the Lord's Prayer with its spiritual interpretation as given in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy.

The second hymn was No. 196, Shepherd, beginning with the words "Shepherd, show me how to go," also sung by the congregation. The words of this hymn were written by Mrs. Eddy.

The subject of the lesson-sermon for the day was "Thanksgiving." The 136th Psalm was the first verse of the 136th Psalm, "O give thanks unto the Lord; for he is good; for his mercy endureth for ever." Responsive reading from the 136th Psalm, verses 1 to 7, and the 145th Psalm, verses 1, 2, 4 and 7, was followed by the lesson-sermon as found in "The Christian Science Quarterly." The Bible citations were read by the Second Reader, and those from "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by the First Reader.

The solo by Miss Hewins was entitled, "Beloved, Let Us Love One Another," by Charles P. Scott. This was followed by the testimonial period. As there were many to testify to the healing power of God as revealed in Christian Science, the First Reader was obliged to limit the remarks of each to not more than two minutes. Therefore, the expressions of gratitude for benefits received through Christian Science were of a general character in most instances.

One woman said that she had been educated in beliefs diametrical to Christian Science, having been a student of materia medica; but withal she found no relief from her physical ailments and turned as a last resort to Christian Science. In one visit to a Wednesday evening testimonial meeting, she said she was completely healed.

Other so-called remedies failing to heal him, one man declared that he took up the study of Christian Science and was entirely healed of the appetite for intoxicating liquor and tobacco. Many of the testimonials referred directly to help that had been received for conditions incidental to the war. All of these persons agreed that Christian Science had provided them with an understanding of Principle, which enabled them to cope with various seemingly perplexing problems.

Following the testimonial part of the service, the congregation sang as the last hymn No. 240, Ein' Feste Burg, "All pow'r is giv'n unto our Lord." The First Reader then read "The Scientific Statement of Being" from the Christian Science textbook, followed by the correlative Scripture according to I John, iii chapter, verses 1 to 3, and the benediction from Revelation, vi chapter, verse 12, as follows: "Saying, Amen. Blessing and glory, and wisdom, and thanksgiving,

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and honour, and power, and might, be unto our God for ever, and ever. Amen."

The organ postlude, which concluded the service, was "Te Deum Laudamus," by Sir Charles Villiers Stanford.

DRAFT REGISTRANTS RECEIVE WARNING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Provost Marshal-General Crowder announced on Thursday that all persons subject to the selective military service law are charged with knowledge of the law and accompanying regulations and that failure to comply with them will be considered a misdemeanor, punishable by a year's imprisonment. Failure also may cause immediate induction into military service and will operate as a waiver of any right or privilege which might otherwise have been claimed. General Crowder pointed out that all previous exemptions are revoked under a section of the regulations which reads: "All exemptions and discharges made prior to noon on Dec. 15 and all certificates in evidence thereof are hereby revoked from and after noon on Dec. 15, and all such certificates theretofore issued shall have no further validity."

"In any case of deferred classification made under these rules and regulations the Secretary of War may order such deferred classification, and any certificate issued in evidence thereof to be revoked and rescinded, and the registrant to be transferred to any less deferred class designated by the Secretary, except only as to such registrants as have been placed in class 5 on account of legal exemption." On its part the local board is to do everything possible to acquaint registrants with their order of liability, but it is absolutely necessary that each registrant should know his order number.

RELIEF FROM TEXAS SUGAR SHORTAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BROWNSVILLE, Tex.—Two sugar mills in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, one at Brownsville and one at Donna, will begin grinding the cane crop in this section before Dec. 1, and the output of these mills, it is believed, will contribute much to relieve the sugar shortage in Texas.

Sugar cane growers in this section state that the crop of more than 4000 acres now maturing will harvest about 20 tons to the acre, a fair yield. While fully 80,000 tons of cane will be harvested, an amount considerably less than this will be ground, as the La Blanca Sugar Company, recently organized, will use between 15,000 and 20,000 tons to extend its acreage. This company plans to add 2000 acres to its plantation this season, while the Texas Sugar Company of Brownsville and Pharr will extend its acreage by about 500 acres. Present plans for development of the sugar industry in the valley call for an acreage of 15,000 within three years and more than 50,000 within five years.

JAPAN SAID TO CONTROL TOY SALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Cheap Japanese male labor and the employment of children and women are enabling the Japanese to control the toy market of the United States, a wholesale toy exporter of this city declares. Notwithstanding this fact, however, he says that the United States mills are finding it profitable to send toy shipments to Canada and that the absence of the German product will not be perceptible upon the markets. He says, moreover, that both the Japanese and the United States toys are proving superior to those made in Germany.

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GARMENTS TO HAVE LESS MATERIAL

Commercial Economy Board to Reduce Amount of Cloth Hereafter Used for All Woolen Pieces of Clothing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Considerable misunderstanding appears to exist regarding the working out of the policy of retrenchment and reform in clothing materials and styles of dress recently announced by the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense. It may be stated in the authority of Director Gifford of the board that the working out of the scheme will be so arranged as to give the manufacturers an opportunity to effect adjustment gradually, and that the dealers will have plenty of time to get rid of the goods now on the shelves in the normal manner. Basing their action on the shortage of wool and the heavy demands of the army and navy, the Commercial Economy Board will economize on cloth used for all woolen garments. This it is proposed to bring about by eliminating all waste and frills, by reducing samples and patterns to a minimum and by cutting down the amount of material used for making a garment. Altogether it is estimated that there will be a total saving of 25 per cent.

The Commercial Economy Board will work with the manufacturers rather than with the dealers and consumers. Ambassador Jusserand is giving active support in getting Paris designers to cooperate in simplifying the styles as much as possible.

Taking advantage of the announcement of the Economy Board's policy, dealers in large centers have been encouraging customers to buy more woolen goods than they would normally require on the ground that such goods would be unobtainable next year. While this may be all right from the dealers' standpoint, it is pointed out that any overstocking is to be discouraged, as the styles next fall will be radically different from those now in vogue.

The Commercial Economy Board has no intention whatever to interfere with dealers or consumers. The change will be gradually effected through the manufacturers acting under the direction of the board. Should a shortage of coal or raw material threaten an industry with curtailment, warning will be given sufficiently in advance to enable operators to effect adjustment gradually and without dislocation.

BONUS FOR PORTO RICANS

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R.—For the second year the directors of the South Porto Rico Company (Guanica Central and Central Fortuna) have authorized a bonus to all its employees and laborers employed by their contractors, of 15 per cent of the salary earned by each. Russell & Co. will do the same.



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REPLY MADE TO
LORD LANSDOWNE

No Discussion of "Freedom of the Seas" Possible Until Sea Is Swept Clean of U-Boats, Says J. L. MacPherson

LONDON, England (Friday).—The Government's answer today to Lord Lansdowne's letter was a firm reiteration that no discussion of "freedom of the seas" is possible until the oceans have been swept clean of German submarines.

It was delivered by J. L. MacPherson, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for War, at a Scottish luncheon in the Criterion restaurant.

"No discussion is possible over the question of freedom of the seas," he declared. "Instead of such freedom the seas must be cleared of a piratical treacherous force now polluting the ocean with his foul crimes."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Much interest has been excited by Lord Lansdowne's letter on the coordination of allied war aims in the Daily Telegraph, in which, after noting that the Allies are far from agreement on territorial questions which will have to be settled one day, he asks: "What are we fighting for?"

What is it we want when war is over? He then indorses the Asquith formula emphasizing the indispensability of that security which Mr. Asquith demands for the future. "Most of us," Lord Lansdowne says, "believe it is possible to secure posterity against an outrage such as that of 1914, if the powers will, under solemn pact, bind themselves to submit future disputes to arbitration; if they will undertake to outlaw, politically and economically, anyone of their number refusing to enter such a pact, or to use their joint military and naval forces for the purpose of coercing the power which breaks away from the rest, they will indeed have traveled far along the road which leads to security."

After referring to the possibilities of a commercial boycott, he adds that while justifiable as a war measure and as a threat if Germany should show herself utterly unreasonable, "no reasonable man would surely destroy the Central Powers' trade if they will, so to speak, enter into recognitions to keep peace, and do not force us into conflict by hostile combination."

The possibility of the powers embarking, after a devastating war, on commercial hostilities, certain to retard the economic recovery of all, His Lordship characterizes as deplorable. "We are not going to lose the war," he says, "but its prolongation will spell ruin for the civilized world and an infinite addition to the load of human suffering which already weighs upon it. Security will be invaluable to the world with vitality to profit by it, but what will be the value of the blessings of peace to nations so exhausted that they can scarcely stretch out a hand to grasp them."

Immense stimulus would, he thinks, be given to the German peace party if certain things were made clear: "One, that we do not desire the annihilation of Germany as a great power. Two, that we do not seek to impose upon Germany any form of government she does not herself choose. Three, that except as a war measure we have no desire to deny to Germany her place among the great commercial communities of the world. Four, that we are prepared when the war is over to examine, with other powers, that group of international problems, some of recent origin, connected with the question of 'freedom of the seas,'" which he describes as an ambiguous formula. "Five, that we are prepared to enter an international pact for the settlement of world disputes by peaceful means."

The Marquess of Lansdowne, who was born in 1845, entered Parliament as a Liberal, but split with Mr. Gladstone on the Home Rule issue. He was Governor-General of Canada from 1883 to 1888, in which latter year he was appointed Viceroy of India, a position he occupied until 1893. From 1895 to 1906 he held a seat in the Cabinet, first as Secretary for War, and later as Foreign Minister.

Comment on Letter

Press Generally Condemnatory of Lord Lansdowne's Action

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Friday).—Lord Lansdowne's letter has been a bomb shell in political circles, and was the main item of discussion in the Lobby yesterday. Today's papers, generally and in detail, condemn the letter. The Times calling it "extraordinarily foolish and mischievous." The Daily Telegraph itself declining any compromise on the question of British sea rights, and The Morning Post calling the letter "solemn mental hypocrisy" and adding that it glides German letters with vain phrases, and spreads a camouflage of words over a proposal to surrender.

Of provincial papers, however, The Manchester Guardian approves Lord Lansdowne's programme, while The Glasgow Herald strongly condemns it. It is authoritatively denied that the letter was written with the Government's knowledge. Views of members on the subject are strikingly varied and, already, the letter is to be the subject of questions in the House.

MILWAUKEE LEADER
ASKED FOR PROOF

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Proof of alleged disloyal statements of the Milwaukee Leader was demanded by the

Post Office Department in closing arguments in the mandamus hearing brought by the Socialist publication to save its second-class mail privilege. The Leader's charge that President Wilson and Congress declared war on Germany to protect foreign bond holders in Wall Street and to promote the interests of munition makers resulted in revocation of the privilege, it was stated. The burden of proof rests on the publishers, the government attorneys argued.

M. MALVY MUST
STAND FOR TRIAL

French Chamber Votes for Court Proceeding—M. Clémenceau Attacks Police Methods

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Friday).—The Chamber, after a long sitting on Wednesday, adopted by 512 votes to 2, the special committee's proposal that M. Malvy, former Minister of the Interior, should be tried before the High Court of the Senate.

In a statement, requesting from the Chamber a few more days' grace before presenting them with the decisions, M. Clémenceau, amid intense excitement, made the startling statement that while the judges were toiling on the various affairs there was at the prefecture of police a whole collection of documents which had not been communicated to the magistrates.

In the Duval affair the accused man made reference to documents in possession of the police, and the chief of the prefecture bureau, on being questioned, invoked professional secrecy. Two days ago, M. Clémenceau added, a new Bolo dossier was discovered in the bureau.

The Speaker, who had elicited the Prime Minister's statement, thanked him, saying, "I see we can count on your energy. What you say about the prefecture of police shows what difficulties justice has to contend with." At this M. Clémenceau interjected, "And I have not said everything."

BRITISH SHIPPING
LOSSES INCREASE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Friday).—British shipping losses from submarine activities show an increase over the previous week despite considerably reduced departures and sailings. The following particulars are for the week ending midnight Nov. 24:

Arrivals, 2058, departures 2122.

Big ships sunk 14, including one for the week ending Nov. 18; small ships 7.

Unsuccessfully attacked 8, including one during the week ending Nov. 18. The Admiralty also announces that the period of weekly returns will in future end at midnight Saturdays, instead of 3 p. m. Sundays. Thus last week's return is for a period 15 hours shorter than usual.

Figures compiled from British Admiralty statements show the result of 40 weeks of unrestricted German submarine activities against British shipping, exclusive of fishing craft, to be as follows:

Week ending	Arrivals	Vessels	% Beat off
March 25, 1917	4,541	21	0.46
March 4, 1917	5,005	23	.45
March 11, 1917	2,944	17	.43
March 18, 1917	5,082	24	.47
March 25, 1917	5,739	28	.48
April 1, 1917	4,680	31	.66
April 8, 1917	4,773	29	.49
April 15, 1917	4,719	28	.60
April 22, 1917	5,207	55	1.06
April 29, 1917	5,406	51	.94
May 6, 1917	4,871	46	.94
May 13, 1917	5,129	23	.45
May 20, 1917	5,432	27	.49
May 27, 1917	5,487	19	.34
June 3, 1917	5,835	18	.34
June 10, 1917	5,589	32	.57
June 17, 1917	5,850	32	.54
June 24, 1917	5,799	28	.48
July 1, 1917	5,591	20	.36
July 8, 1917	5,696	17	.30
July 15, 1917	5,748	18	.31
July 22, 1917	5,582	24	.43
July 29, 1917	5,523	21	.38
Aug. 5, 1917	5,469	23	.42
Aug. 12, 1917	5,442	16	.29
Aug. 19, 1917	5,605	18	.32
Aug. 26, 1917	5,309	22	.42
Sept. 2, 1917	4,816	23	.47
Sept. 9, 1917	5,612	18	.32
Sept. 16, 1917	5,432	28	.51
Sept. 23, 1917	5,446	15	.27
Sept. 30, 1917	5,422	13	.24
Oct. 7, 1917	5,151	16	.31
Oct. 14, 1917	4,218	18	.42
Oct. 21, 1917	5,337	25	.47
Oct. 28, 1917	4,606	18	.39
Nov. 4, 1917	4,763	12	.25
Nov. 11, 1917	4,432	6	.13
Nov. 18, 1917	4,994	17	.34
Nov. 24, 1917	4,180	21	.50

Two Italian Steamers Sunk

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

ROME, Italy (Friday).—The Italian shipping losses for the week ending Nov. 25 were one large steamer, one small steamer and one small sailing ship. Departures totaled 387, arrivals 443.

French Lose Four Ships

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Friday).—The arrivals of vessels at French ports totaled 909, and departures 803, for the week ending Nov. 25. Three large French ships and one small ship were sunk, and three unsuccessfully attacked. One fishing boat was sunk.

OLD TRAIL HIGHWAY
FUNDS CONTRIBUTED

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A Fulton special to the Star states that a bond issue of \$25,000 toward a fund of \$75,000 to be used in building 16 miles permanent road on the Old Trail Highway east of Fulton to the Montgomery County line has been carried almost unanimously in that district. The vote was 125 to 4. It was also announced that \$7200 had been collected by private subscriptions to be used in paying for work.

VATICAN'S PEACE
STAND EXPLAINED

Papal Secretary of State Says No New Peace Appeal Is in Preparation—Touches on Causes of Italian Reverses

ROME, Italy (Thursday).—The papal secretary of state, Cardinal Gasparri, announced the Vatican's peace attitude has issued to the press the following statement:

"The Holy Father is not preparing any new appeal looking toward peace. His earnest desire, many times manifested, for a just, Christian and durable peace is unchanged and cannot change. Who can 'save' anything else and call himself a Christian?"

"To say that His Holiness favors or is favored, or will favor an unjust, un-Christian and not durable peace is not only false, but also absurd. Any propaganda for such a peace, alleged to be conducted at the Vatican's inspiration, especially in certain nations, is the product of pure malice. A chain of prayers has always been reprobated by the Holy See, and bishops and priests in the United States of America and elsewhere are warned against them, particularly those having any such propaganda behind them."

"Also American (Roman) Catholics and others are cautioned against prayers and a species of superstition. 'The (Roman) Catholic church has always regarded true patriotism as a Christian duty and a Christian virtue and still so teaches. The fact that the Italian Parliament has had warm eulogy for the clergy should be sufficient to refute the calumnies which irresponsible persons have circulated and are circulating in the foreign world. Malicious insinuations propagated in America and the tendency to attribute in great part to the Italian clergy responsibility for the recent situation must be denounced. In Italy no fair-minded person is attributing the situation to the clergy."

"When the disruptive propaganda began to affect the morale of the Italian army, the clergy in general and also the army chaplains, following the instructions and the example of the chaplain-in-chief, labored to counteract it and to elevate the morale of the troops. More than once the army chaplains informed the chaplain-in-chief, who informed the supreme civil authorities of the disruptive movement that was creeping in—and that long before the publication of the papal note."

"The true causes of the recent Italian reverses are perfectly well understood in Italy, and the shoulders on which rests the responsibility for the reverses are well known. A responsibility which certainly does not touch (Roman) Catholics, the clergy and least of all the august person of the sovereign pontiff."

"In one case the Holy See ordered the suppression of a newspaper containing imprudent observations."

"Finally, it is necessary to repeat that the pontifical appeal, which some have ignorantly criticized, was addressed to the chiefs of the governments for consideration in the official chancelleries? The Government authorities first gave it to the press and the public. The Holy See published and commented on it in the Osservatore Romano, the Vatican's official organ, only when the false interpretations of others, whether innocent or willful, necessitated such action."

Pope Advised to Remove

Cardinals Close to Pontiff See Peril in the Italian Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The fact is known in certain diplomatic circles of Washington that the cardinals in close touch with Pope Benedict have been urging him, both personally and in public utterances in Italy, to take up his residence, at least temporarily, in Spain. They have been moved by the fear that the Pontiff is in danger, and this danger is increased by the gradual spreading of the truth concerning the instrumentality that was used to bring about the breach in the Italian line recently.

INDIANA TO HOLD
COUNCIL OF WAR

Complete Coordination of All the State's Resources Is Planned as a War Measure

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Indiana will hold a state-wide war council in this city on Dec. 12 and 13, says the News, when all the resources and activities of the state that may be devoted to helping win the war will be brought together for coordination and intensification.

This was determined at the meeting of the State Council of Defense, following the reading of a prepared statement by Will H. Hays, chairman of the council, in which he set forth clearly the serious war situation that confronts America. The statement was as follows:

"Since the last meeting of the council I have attended a conference in Chicago of representatives from several states with officers of the National Council of Defense. 'I have had occasion to talk at length with several persons who are among the most responsible sources of information just back from the European fronts, together with several of those in Washington in immediate touch with the entire war situation, and the result of these conferences and my own conclusions I want to give to the council in this manner: 'The necessities are absolute, and

the work attempted and accomplished to date is only the beginning of the most seriously consequential activities.

"There is absolutely nothing in which any of us can possibly be engaged as important as this work. 'There is no further doubt whatever that the burden of winning the war is ultimately going to rest very largely, if not entirely, on this country. 'It is impossible for me to emphasize too strongly the responsibilities that rest on us all. Work and more work, and still more work, will be sent to us from Washington.

"I do not make this report with any idea that there will be any weakening of the line at this point—Indiana—but to advise you of the situation as the result of my very deliberate judgment. 'I most earnestly urge you all to make your plans for the future in such a way that more time can be given by each of us, and more responsibilities be assumed by all."

SENDING PACKAGES
TO ALLIED ARMIES

National Geographical Society Issues Bulletin Giving Information as to Mailing Parcels to Friends Among the Troops

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Detailed instructions have been issued by the United States Government for the guidance of Americans who desire to send packages to the soldiers of the United States Expeditionary Forces in France, but no specific directions have been given to Americans wishing to mail parcels to friends in the French, Belgian, Italian, Canadian and British armies. The National Geographic Society, in a bulletin just issued from its Washington headquarters, gives the following information along this line:

"Senders of packages are warned against using the initials 'A. E. F.' and 'B. E. F.' The words American Expeditionary Forces or British Expeditionary Forces should be spelled out complete. 'Before mailing packages by parcel post to any soldiers abroad, other than to the members of the United States Expeditionary Forces, the sender should secure from the postmaster a tag on which a customs declaration must be made. Packages for British and Canadian troops require one customs declaration, those for French troops require two duplicate declarations. There is no charge for the customs declaration tag."

"The declaration requires the following information: State whether the parcel is box, packet, bag, etc.; give contents in detail, and values of each article in dollars and cents; the date of posting; the signature and address of the sender. There are also columns for duty on each dutiable article and for the total amount, but these figures are filled in at the receiving station, and are paid by the addressee. There are very few articles for soldiers, however, on which there is a customs tax."

"It should be borne in mind that the Belgian Government has notified the United States that its parcel post service has been suspended for the time being, and only letters and post cards are now handled by its postal department. Parcels for the Belgian soldiers are handled by the French postoffice."

"No authoritative information is available as to the regulations for parcel post shipments to Italian soldiers. Licenses are required for the importation of biscuits, preserves, jewelry, leather gloves, toilet soap and a few other articles. It is probable that the regulations would be somewhat modified in favor of soldiers. It is advised, therefore, that on the customs declaration for packages containing these articles the words 'Please notify addressee' be added. The addressee may then secure a license from the customs service if this is required."

"In preparing packages for foreign troops, the donors should bear constantly in mind the fact that both the French and British governments have placed a strict ban on the importation of luxuries. These governments have issued long lists of prohibited articles, the French being much the longer of the two. The latter begins with 'pâte de foin gras' and includes such items as gloves, belts, fur, articles made of hide and leather, all glassware, except that used for illumination, jewelry of every description, mirrors, copper articles, etc., etc."

"The United States public should, of course, remember that no articles which are inadmissible to the United States parcel post can be sent by international parcel post. 'The parcel post rate for packages to French, Italian, British and Belgian troops as well as to our own expeditionary forces is 12 cents a pound."

"Americans who are members of the French Foreign Legion, and of other units of the French army, having enlisted before the United States entered the war, are technically subject to the same restrictions as to the receipt of gifts from the United States as are native French soldiers, but the French Government is disposed to be extremely liberal and in practically all these cases the addressee receives his gift regardless of its character. Care should be taken by the sender, however, to indicate in the address the fact that the soldier is an American."

"In every instance the sender should place his own name and address on the upper left-hand corner of the package. In case the contents of the package came under any of the rules of prohibition, the policy is to return to the sender, but amid the rush of mails this is not always possible."

"Packages addressed to civilian members of the American Expeditionary Forces will receive the same consideration as those destined for military members."

LATEST OFFICIAL
REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

nature of a localized offensive, was unsuccessful around Chambres, today's official statement asserted. The artillery activity was reported to be very intense throughout the Argonne forest.

On the Italian Front

ROME, Italy (Friday).—Intense artillery activity over all the Italian front was reported in today's official statement. A British monitor in action near the lower Piave scored direct hits against an enemy bridge and boats in the vicinity of Passarella.

New Cambrai Battle Ground

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE—A new battle ground in the Cambrai fighting developed today. On the extreme southern flank, near Gonnelle, the Germans early this morning opened a violent attack. At the time this is cabled they have apparently been unable to make headway.

The enemy assault was one of the heaviest attempts to check the slowly closing jaws of Sir Julian Byng's vise around Cambrai that Crown Prince Rupprecht has yet delivered. It was characterized by lavish artillery preparation and barrage fire from guns lately brought up to the line.

Germans Take Prisoners

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—"Numerous" English and French prisoners were brought back by German storming detachments in various sectors near the coast, today's German official statement declared. "Near Cambrai the English attacked after violent fire early this morning west of Bourlon," the statement continued. "They were repulsed with heavy losses."

Turks Bombard Mosque

LONDON, England (Friday).—Turkish troops again today bombarded the mosque which contains the traditional tomb of the prophet Samuel, an official statement declared. The minaret of the building was destroyed.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—The German War Office on Thursday issued a statement which says:

Army group of Prince Rupprecht: East of Merckem Bavarian storming troops brought back from the Belgian lines one officer, 46 men and two machine guns.

There was heavy artillery firing throughout the day near Poelcappelle and between Becelaere and Gheluvelt. East of Arras the artillery activity increased. There was a lull in the fighting on Wednesday southwest of Cambrai. Between Meuvres and Bourlon, and in the neighborhood of Fontenoy, the fighting increased at times. Cambrai was shelled by the British. Minor forest engagements resulted in the capture of prisoners and machine guns. Army group of the German Crown Prince: On both banks of the Meuse the artillery firing revived in the afternoon. We carried out successful reconnaissances. A French attack near Dieppe was repulsed.

Eastern and Macedonian fronts: There were no important operations. Italian attacks against our mountain positions on the west bank of the Brenta and on Monte Tomba (on the northern front) failed.

The supplementary report from general headquarters last evening says:

There was strong artillery fire near Poelcappelle. West of Bourlon an English attack failed with heavy losses.

There is nothing new on the other fronts.

Thursday—The German War Office on Wednesday issued the following statement:

Front of Prince Rupprecht: In Flanders the artillery fire was lively from midway onward between Houthulst Wood and Zandvoorde. Near Passchendaele it increased in the evening to the greatest violence. On both sides of the Scarpe there was increased fighting activity.

On the battlefield near Cambrai a sharp artillery duel at daybreak heralded attacks which the British, with divisions freshly brought up, directed against Bourlon, Fontaine and our adjoining positions. West of Bourlon the enemy attacking waves and the tanks preceding them collapsed under our fire. Between Bourlon and Fontaine the enemy troops, after many fruitless assaults, penetrated our defense zone. Bourlon and Fontaine were temporarily lost.

The British troops, which were greatly thinned by desperate house-to-house fighting, encountered a counter-thrust by our infantry. Brought up in an encircling movement and directed with spirit, our troops retook the villages in a magnificent assault and threw back the enemy forces into Bourlon Wood. More than two hundred prisoners and numerous machine-guns remained in our hands. The heavy artillery fire decreased with nightfall. Local infantry engagements continued into the night.

Front of the German Crown Prince: Prisoners were left in our trenches northeast of Tathure as a result of an unsuccessful enterprise by the French. On the east bank of the Meuse there was an increase in the

artillery activity in the morning. It diminished from midday onwards. Front of Grand Duke Albrecht: Northeast of Nomeny strong French detachments pressed forward against our lines. They were repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting.

Eastern war theater and Macedonian front: There were no important operations.

There is nothing to report from the Italian front.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Friday).—The official report issued this morning tells of the repulse of a hostile raiding party near Gavrelle and enemy artillery activity during the night south-west and west of Cambrai, also east of Ypres.

The War Office on Thursday made public a statement which says:

A hostile attack delivered against Belgian positions in the neighborhood of Ascop was beaten off after sharp fighting. South of the Scarpe River we captured a few prisoners during the night in patrol encounters. On the remainder of the front there is nothing of special interest to report.

The official statement dealing with aviation activities, issued last night, reads:

There was a slight improvement in the weather on Wednesday. The visibility at times was good, but a very strong west wind and clouds interfered with the cooperation of our airplanes with the artillery, as well as with reconnaissance work.

A number of photographs were taken and over one hundred and thirty bombs were dropped during the day on the Courtrai, Roulers, Menin and Thourout railway stations and other targets in the Ypres battle area. At night, in spite of a strong wind and clouds, seventeen heavy bombs were dropped on the Roulers railway station and many rounds were fired from machine guns into the enemy huts in the neighborhood. One hostile machine was driven down out of control. Three of ours are missing.

Wednesday—The official report issued on Wednesday night says:

On the Cambrai battle front nothing of special interest occurred during the day.

Early this morning the enemy troops attempted two raids against our trenches in the neighborhood of Avion, south of Lens, but were repulsed in both cases. On the Ypres front the enemy artillery activity has continued. It has been heaviest east of Ypres. We have secured a few prisoners in patrol encounters.

The following communication dealing with aviation was also issued:

All through Tuesday there was a very high wind with rain; most of the day a few important reconnaissances were carried out successfully by our airplanes. A little artillery work also was done and enemy troops in their trenches were engaged with machine gun fire from the air.

During the night in boisterous weather over a ton of bombs were dropped on the Menin Railway Station. One of our machines is missing.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Friday).—The official report issued on Thursday reads:

Artillery actions occurred north of the Aisne and in the region of Saignelieu. In the Champagne north of Carnillet the enemy troops last night, after a violent bombardment, undertook a raid in great strength. Our troops repulsed them, inflicting heavy losses. In the Argonne west of the Aire we raided the German lines and brought back 10 prisoners.

Two enemy raids, one on the left bank of the Meuse, in the region of Bethincourt, the other on the right bank northwest of Vaux les Damloup, were completely repulsed. There was active artillery fighting in upper Alsace.

The War Office announcement last night reads:

There was activity on the part of both armies along the whole front, notably between the Somme and the Oise, in Champagne in the region of Massiges, in the Argonne, on the left bank of the Aire, in the region of Chaume Wood and Bezonvaux as well as in upper Alsace.

Belgian communication: On Nov. 28, after a violent bombardment, the enemy forces attacked our trenches near Achoo. They succeeded in entering one of our advanced posts, but were driven out by a counter-

attack. The artillery actions remained intense most of the day and night in this region. There was slight artillery activity during the course of the morning. The afternoon was marked by an intense bombardment of our works east of Merckem, near Dixmade, and in the region of Ramscapelle. We replied vigorously against the enemy batteries and organizations. In the evening aerial bombs were launched on our cantonments at Alveringem and Bostelarem.

Eastern Theater: The artillery fighting has taken on considerable activity along the whole front, particularly in the region of Monastir. Our fire provoked an explosion in the enemy lines. British aviators bombed Drama and enemy cantonments around Seres and Petritsch.

Thursday—The official statement issued on Wednesday reads: In the region of St. Quentin we easily repulsed two enemy raids. Our patrols operating west of Tathure and in the neighborhood of Samogneux brought back prisoners, including an officer. A raid attempted against our posts west of Chaume Wood failed.

It is confirmed that our attack on Nov. 21 against the German positions around Juvincourt resulted in very heavy losses to the enemy forces. The number of prisoners taken by us in that affair was

NEW WAR SAVINGS PLAN IS EXPLAINED

Robert F. Herrick, Massachusetts Director, Tells Postal Superintendents About Certificates Soon to Be Issued

The war savings plan, through the sale of thrift stamps and war savings certificates by the Post Office Department, which goes into effect throughout the United States on Dec. 3, was explained in detail by Robert F. Herrick, Massachusetts director, to 75 superintendents of branch post offices in the Boston postal district, at a meeting today in the Federal Building.

Mr. Herrick asked for the fullest cooperation by the postal officials, and stated that the plan permits every man, woman and child an opportunity to help the United States Government in the prosecution of the war, and at the same time start a savings account. "It is my duty to organize workers outside the post office department," said Mr. Herrick, "which probably will be done by appointing county chairmen and utilizing the public safety organizations already at work in the various cities and towns."

"The plan consists in selling thrift stamps at 25 cents each and war savings certificates for \$4.12 each. When a person has 16 of the stamps, which must be pasted on a thrift card, he can turn them in and get a war savings certificate, which will be worth \$5 to him at maturity, as the Government pays 4 per cent interest compounded quarterly. If the certificates are kept until maturity, three per cent interest is paid if the certificates are cashed before maturity."

"The certificates valued at \$4.12 the first month increase a cent in value each month, and the value is the same throughout the country. They are always worth the same and do not fluctuate like bonds, so that the holder may at all times cash them for what he paid for them, plus the one cent monthly increase and interest. The 25 cent stamps bear no interest."

"There is also a \$100 certificate which, however, is worthless unless 20 of the war savings certificates are affixed to it. The law provides that one individual cannot hold more than \$1,000 worth of these certificates."

"One feature of the plan is that a person does not give up his money until he gets a stamp." Mr. Herrick said that efforts would be made to form war savings clubs in various factories, shops, offices, and societies as a means of following up the comparatively easy work of getting the people to buy the first stamp or certificates.

Payson Smith, the Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, announced that arrangements had been made whereby 5,000,000 school children throughout the United States would begin buying stamps early next week.

VICKSBURG TO GET STATUE OF GRANT

Heroic Equestrian Figure Is Gift of State of Illinois—Other Generals to Be Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—While the Blue and the Gray were holding their big reunion in Vicksburg recently, a statue of General Grant, to be placed in the Vicksburg National Park, as the gift of Illinois, was being completed in Chicago by Frederick C. Hibbard. Though the park which commemorates Grant's historic capture of the city contains many statues and busts, it has remained for the State of Illinois to contribute a figure of the commander of the siege. It is the hope of the Illinois commission to have the statue unveiled next May on the date of the fifty-fifth anniversary of the beginning of the siege.

The members of the Illinois commission are for the most part G. A. R. men who served as minor officers under Grant at Vicksburg. One was his orderly there.

"General Grant had a great many photographs taken during the war," remarked Mr. Hibbard, "and it so happened that among them was one taken shortly before the siege and one just after. In the first he appears a little anxious and very determined; in the second care free. The Grant of my statue is quiet and determined as he was during the days of his long siege." The sculptor had the advantage of working with men who had fought with the General on the scene, and incidents they supplied of Grant at the time were helpful. They emphasize the composure of their chief at all times, either in immediate prospect of defeat or on the eve of victory.

In the same appropriation for the Grant statue, provision was made for an equestrian statue of General McClelland, another prominent Illi-

nols figure in the Vicksburg siege. Gen. John A. Logan is to be honored by Illinois with a portrait statue by Leonard Crunelle of Chicago. Busts of Gen. John McArthur and Gen. John E. Smith, other Illinoisans at the siege, are being made by George E. Ganier, of Chicago.

NEW HAVEN ROAD FOR STOCK ISSUE

Public Service Board Asked to Authorize Preferred Stock to Amount of \$45,000,000

Whether the Public Safety Commission of Massachusetts, under the New Haven Validation Act of 1915, may authorize a price above par for the retirement of preferred stock issued for refunding purposes was the question presented itself today when officials of the road appeared before the commission for authorization to issue preferred 7 per cent stock in the amount of \$45,000,000.

The petition asks for authority to issue 450,000 shares at par, but provided also that not more than three-quarters of the proceeds received from the sale of properties ordered by the Federal Court might be applied to the retirement of the stock issue at \$110 a share.

Frank A. Farnham, counsel for the company, said the reason for the request was that the road has now about \$45,000,000 of short term notes outstanding, which have been renewed from year to year. He said that since the war began it has been increasingly difficult to effect renewal. Word has already been received from the bank, he added, that it may be impossible to renew them next May.

Chairman Macdonald of the commission said the proposition amounts practically to seeking authority to issue securities at \$10,000 to retire \$100,000 worth and he said it binds the company to retire the preferred stock issue at \$110. Commissioner Eastman pointed out that it is a question which the commission has never been called upon to decide before, namely, authorizing an issue of preferred to retire other issues of stock at a price above par.

E. G. Buckland, who is vice-president and general counsel for the New Haven, said the company regarded the \$110 retirement price merely as temporary financing and he characterized the 10 per cent excess as putting into the hands of the management a club over such stockholders as refused to turn over their preferred when it was called. John Albee wanted a decision from the commission compelling the New Haven to sell real estate and apply the proceeds to the short term note, but the commission decided this proposition to be irrelevant. Dr. Ezra W. Clark of Brockton was another witness appearing.

Dr. Clark, who is a stockholder in the New Haven railroad, while saying he did not wish to oppose the New Haven plan for rehabilitation of its finances, nevertheless expressed the belief that the provision which permitted the road to retire its preferred stock at \$110 would result in putting the property more firmly in the hands of New York financiers than it is today.

The hearing was adjourned by the commission which had taken under advisement the various questions involved.

FAIR PRICE FOR HOG PRODUCTS AIMED AT

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Fair prices to the producer, to encourage the raising of more hogs, a limit on profits allowed the packer and middleman and elimination of speculation in pork are the chief purposes of the Federal Food Administration's plans for control of the pork industry, as explained in a statement by Joseph P. Cotton, chief of the meat division of the administration, received from Chicago by the State Food Administration, says the Journal.

Stabilizing the prices is one of the ends sought. Hog prices, the statement says, will not go below a minimum of \$15.50 per 100 pounds, so far as the administration can effect them. Hogs sold in Chicago recently at from \$17 to \$17.75 per 100 pounds, and in South St. Paul for \$17 to \$17.10, so the minimum reduction possible under the administration's plans will not make the return to the farmer much below the present prices. At the same time more rigid control of profits may make pork considerably cheaper to the consumer.

CHICAGO SOCIALIST CAUCUSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Socialists of Chicago will hold aldermanic caucuses soon. Commenting on the next elections, the Chicago Socialist says: "Nominations will be made with greater care than usual this year because of the probability of so many Socialist candidates winning at the spring election."

BOSTON GETS 4500 TONS OF RAW SUGAR

(Continued from page one)

tion held out for a long time for a price of 4.50, while the Cuban growers demanded 4.75. The growers, however, at President Menocal's recommendation will probably agree in a few days to a 4.60 price.

In that event the prices of sugar by steps leading up to the ultimate consumer would be as follows:

Price allowed Cuban grower for raws f.o.b. Cuban port, 4.60; freight to New York, .40; American duty, 1.00; refiner's margin 1.30; total cost refined to wholesaler, 7.30; wholesaler's margin, .25; total cost to retailer, 7.55.

"It is pretty easy to deduct from this that the cost to the individual consumer will be between 8 and 8½ cents. This margin is sufficiently wide to cover the cost of freight from the warehouse of the wholesaler to the store of the retailer. In refining centers this freight would be negligible and the consumer might get his sugar at 8 cents or very little more. In distant points a price to the consumer of 8½ cents is not improbable."

RECRUITING MEN PROVOST GUARD

Capt. Ralph M. Harrison of the provost guard is conducting a drive for recruits for his command, and already has secured several. Men making application must be between the ages of 18 and 30 years, and there are good opportunities for promotion. The command expects to see overseas service, but will probably remain at the South Army for several months. Captain Harrison said today that he was much pleased with the attention shown the enlisted men by the people of Boston on Thanksgiving Day.

Captain Harrison said that people, clubs and all sorts of organizations are constantly working in behalf of the soldiers and sailors, and that their efforts are attaining gratifying results in his estimation. "Boston is one of the safest cities for enlisted men that I know of," said Captain Harrison.

Fully 200 men applied at the quartermaster corps department at North-east headquarters this morning to enlist in the various trades needed for service in France.

This morning the quartermaster corps sent 56 men to Ft. Slocum, N. Y., for training, the men leaving from the Back Bay Station at 10 o'clock. A special order was issued for the men to enroute at New Rochelle, N. Y., the nearest station to Ft. Slocum.

There were many acquisitions to the machine shop unit today, and 85 men had been enlisted up to noon. These men who are accomplished along mechanical lines will be sent south for training, and later will enter the overseas service.

Col. Daniel F. Carr of the Signal Corps stated today that only enlisted men in the army would be admitted to the Signal Corps Training Camp which is opening on Jan. 5. About 350 men will be allowed to commence the training and no civilians will be admitted. The location of the camp has not yet been made known to Colonel Carr.

CAMBRIDGE MAN OUT OF CONTEST

Gilbert A. A. Pevey has withdrawn from the Cambridge mayoralty campaign leaving Mayor Wendell D. Rockwood, opposed only by E. W. Quinn, superintendent of water works. It is understood that this action is taken in favor of Mayor Rockwood. Mr. Pevey's letter of withdrawal to the voters reads as follows:

"My first interest in the political situation is and ever has been for good government of the city of Cambridge. Under the existing circumstances, which are materially different from those which existed at the time of the filing of my nomination papers, and after a mature consideration thereof by myself and friends, I am convinced that it is my duty as a citizen of Cambridge with the best interests of Cambridge only at heart, to withdraw from the contest in order that there may be no division among those who are working for the single object in view of good government."

"Although, under the law, my name must still appear upon the ballots, I do not desire my friends to vote for me. I take this opportunity, however, to show my appreciation of the very

many expressions of high regard and good will which from all sources have been received by me, since I announced my candidacy." It is expected that Mr. Pevey will make a personal declaration of this action at the Rockwood rally in Cambridge, tonight.

PITTSBURGH IS ON NEW ROUTES

Transcontinental Aeroplane Lines Planned Through That City. Aero Club Member Reports

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Three transcontinental aeroplane routes are being planned through Pittsburgh, one of which, from Pittsburgh to Detroit, is to be known as the "John A. Brashear Route." The Pittsburgh Post reports member of the Aero Club of America, so announced to members of the Pittsburgh auxiliary of the American Specialty Manufacturers Association, at their annual dinner in the Port Pitt Hotel.

"Within a few months," declared the speaker, "this city will be one of the principal stations on three transcontinental airplane routes. An aero club will be organized in Pittsburgh as an auxiliary to the Aero Club of America, and the Pittsburgh organization will have the selection of the landing station for planes here."

"It has been decided that the machines to be used on the transcontinental routes will be of the 700-horse power type, which will have a speed capacity of 100 miles per hour. Smaller machines, capable of making 187 miles per hour as a maximum, also may be pressed into service. All machines used in the transcontinental service will be for commercial purposes only."

"When the routes were laid out recently by the Aero Club of America, many Pittsburghers were disappointed because this city was made one of the principal stations. Since the first plans, however, readjustments have been made and Pittsburgh will be the leading center on three of the proposed transcontinental routes."

"This city is included as a stopping point on the Langley route, from Philadelphia to San Francisco, and we are to have another route starting from here, the Pittsburgh-Detroit route, which is to be named in honor of Pennsylvania's distinguished citizen, Dr. John A. Brashear."

"As you well know, there are a number of Italian flyers in this country teaching the boys of our army how to fly. It is the intention of several of these Italian instructors in a few months, to attempt flights across the Atlantic ocean, in the 700-horse power machines."

"Many of these larger planes are now being constructed in this country for bomb-throwing purposes in the European war. On account of our present shipping facilities, it will be impossible to send these machines to the other side in boats, and they must necessarily fly across the Atlantic."

SYRIANS ALARMED BY FALSE REPORT

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—A special to the Oklahoman says a report that the Government intends to confiscate the property of aliens has sent a score of Syrians to the office of the clerk of the United States district court to apply for naturalization papers.

Few Syrians have become naturalized in the Eastern Oklahoma district during the past few years, and the fact that so many have applied for citizenship during the past few days led court officials to investigate.

It was found that in every case the applicant had been told that the Government would soon confiscate his property unless he became naturalized. Officials are searching for the persons who instigated the report.

NEW ENGLAND PASSENGER FARES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has set Dec. 5 for a hearing at Boston, before Commissioner Anderson, on the proposal of the New England railroads for a general increase in passenger fares.

ROXBURGHE CLUB MEETING

"France Behind the Front" is the subject to be given by Miss Mary Boyle O'Reilly at a meeting of the Roxburghe Club next Tuesday. This is to be "open day" with the club.

DRIVE ON CONGRESS FOR PROHIBITION

Temperance Organizations All Over State, Under Leadership of 50 Women to Conduct Big Mass Meeting in Boston

Determined to show that temperance workers everywhere in the Commonwealth realize that the present time is the most promising for the enactment of national legislation against the continuance of the liquor traffic, fifty women leaders, representing various social and welfare organizations, will conduct a mass meeting in Tremont Temple, Dec. 5, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when Massachusetts congressmen will be urged to vote for the proposed prohibition amendment to the national Constitution.

The object of the gathering is to urge all who attend, and all who may be influenced through them, to send telegrams and letters to Massachusetts congressmen asking them to declare themselves either for or against the abolition of further manufacture and distribution of intoxicants. The meeting is called on the advertising literature, "A Defeat or a Victory Rally."

The meeting will be the result of weeks of work on the part of active temperance workers in various organizations. Their representatives make up the directing committee of 50 members. It was formed largely of members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and members of home and foreign missionary societies connected with churches of different denominations. A band will play, and among the speakers listed are Bishop Edwin Hughes of Boston, Daniel A. Poling and George W. Coleman.

Some time ago women throughout the country were summoned by such organizations as the Federation of Women's Clubs, and the Council of Women for Home Missionary Societies, to get up as large a mass meeting as possible to awaken public feeling in favor of a concerted movement to demand that congressmen recognize the trend of thought in regard to the saloon.

The committee, of fifty is calling attention to the meeting by circulating throughout Greater Boston a handbill entitled, "Help Win the War." It says, "Talk, write, work, pray, and give your congressman no rest." After telling of the wastage caused by alcohol, it adds: "The greatest foe is not Germany, it is drink." In answer to the question: "Can it be stopped?" it says in part: "If the federal amendment (proposed), which passed the House of Representatives in December, is ratified by 36 states, there will be no more liquor manufactured or

sold in this country. There will be no more sent to Africa, the Philippines, and China."

Antiliqor Papers Urged

League Leader Tells of Importance of Giving Facts to Voters

The importance of publishing, before the December elections, a temperance paper in every city and town in Massachusetts, especially in those places where the vote looks close, is pointed out by DeLoe King, vice-president of the Massachusetts branch of the Anti-Saloon League. He recommends that the Public Good, published by the Brockton No-License League, be used as a model. After a careful study of temperance papers distributed from several centers, he claims that this paper is the most effective, especially as it makes clear to the voter the error of following the dictate of brewers and distillers that no town can afford to go No, and thereby lose the revenue derived from license fees.

Mr. King believes that as soon as the men who yield to the plausible argument that liquor interests more than pay their way, are made acquainted with official reports proving the contrary, that many voters will go over into the No column. He declares that the publication of such a paper is not beyond the power or the financial resources of the organized temperance forces in fairly large places. The task of collecting and tabulating facts will be simplified if the Public Good is followed to some extent. He said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "Brockton owes much to the men who get out this paper. George W. Alden of Brockton, is the statistician and for years his figures, showing that better conditions prevail under no-license, have attracted attention and have been widely copied. Even the Anti-Saloon League, which employs special investigators, sometimes uses Mr. Alden's statistics, proving that under no-license there is a lowering of crime, arrests, poverty and tax rates and an increase in high school attendance and public safety. As an individual and not as an officer of the Anti-Saloon League, I say I believe this the best paper of its kind I know about in this State. The publication of such facts is the best single way to present a campaign of facts and figures to voters."

CARGO OF JUTE ARRIVES

A cargo of 16,835 bales of jute, intended for use in the manufacture of carpet yarn, twine, and upholsterer's webbing, was brought to Boston today from Calcutta by a square rigger, which was four months on the passage.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE OPENED

The Western Union Telegraph Company makes the following announcement: "Persia—A telegraph office has been opened at Abadan, with tariff and conditions the same as for offices in Mesopotamia."

HARRISON DEFENDS POOLING SYSTEM

Chairman of the Railroads War Board Says Method Does Not Fall Under Inhibitions of the Interstate Commerce Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Fairfax Harrison, chairman of the Railroads War Board, declares that the statements published recently to the effect that the system of pooling involved in the plan adopted by the railroads to relieve congestion on eastern roads is in violation of the act to regulate commerce, are incorrect. Denying the accuracy of such statements, Mr. Harrison says:

"Various statements have been published to the effect that the plan which the railroads have adopted to relieve the congestion on the eastern railroads involves a system of pooling which is in violation of the act to regulate commerce."

"These statements are incorrect. The Interstate Commerce Act forbids the pooling of freight traffic or earnings by competing railroads. The plan which we have adopted does not involve or contemplate the pooling of either traffic or earnings. We have merely arranged for the use of physical facilities in common at places and to the extent necessary to enlarge sufficiently the capacity of the eastern railroads. If the word pool is applicable, what we have partially pooled are the physical facilities."

"The condition we are dealing with is analogous to that brought about at times by accidents or floods, such as that at Dayton, O., a few years ago. The flood at Dayton made it impossible for certain railways to handle all the traffic which normally came to them. Therefore they diverted large amounts of traffic to railways which were still open. Similarly at the present time certain railway lines have become so congested that they cannot handle all of the business which is coming to them, and we are adopting measures to bring about greater utilization of other railway lines to relieve the situation."

"There is no similarity between these measures and the agreements for the poolings of traffic and earnings which are forbidden by the Interstate Commerce Act."

CAMP CONDITIONS INVESTIGATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—A squad of secret service men, working independently of the federal agents who created a panic among saloon proprietors and boot-leggers, are making a thorough investigation of vice conditions in this community. Their report will be submitted to the Fosdick commission.



MALLINSON'S Silks de Luxe

FASHION masters designing spring styles, turn first to "Khaki-Kool" for true creative inspiration.

Exquisite in lustre, sturdily outdoorish in weave, vigorous in motif, "Khaki-Kool"—plain or in patterns—always produces the ultra modish in outdoor costuming.

For more formal wear, choose Roshanara Crepe, Ruff-a-Nuff, Slen-dora, Amphora, or the new Batik patterns of Pussy Willow and Indestructible Voile (all trade mark brands).

At fine stores and in fine garments Look for the name on the selvage or on the package

New York H. R. MALLINSON & COMPANY Paris "The New Silks First"

Mallinson's Silks de Luxe are Sold in Ogden, Utah, at Wright's

MALLINSON'S Silks de Luxe are sold in Cincinnati by

BULLOCKS LOS ANGELES Carry a Complete Line of

The H. & S. Pogue Co. MALLINSONS SILKS

Filene's FURS

Taupe wolf furs, both pieces, \$50

A big lined flat animal scarf; a fluffy muff with head and tail, \$50.

Prices of new furs ordered now already reflect advances in price. But prices are still moderate on thousands of dollars' worth of good Filene furs here in stock and on order at the old rates.

A beautiful muskrat coat, both fashionable and durable, costs \$75. Hudson seal coats are \$135 to \$425; trimmed, \$150 to \$450. Raccoon coats, \$150 to \$350.

SIXTH FLOOR WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMIT—BOSTON

COAL TO BE GIVEN PRIORITY RIGHT

Order Giving Fuel Shipments
Right of Way to Issue at
Request of Administrator Garfield to Avert Certain Shortage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Because of the declaration by coal operators that the country will soon face a coal famine which will in effect be a national calamity, shutting down or curtailing munition making and other war industries, unless drastic action be taken immediately, shipments of coal and coke will hereafter have right of way on the railroads over general freight.

Dr. H. A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, on Wednesday requested Robert S. Lovett, director of priority, to issue a priority order for coal and coke.

Judge Lovett and Dr. Garfield have been hesitant concerning the advisability of a sweeping priority order for coal, because of the effect it might have on other industries.

But because of the exigencies of the situation, both arrived at the conclusion that a priority order would be the only ready weapon for warding off the impending coal famine predicted by the coal operators.

Dr. Garfield gave this statement to the press:

"In order to provide immediate relief in the transportation of coal and coke, Fuel Administrator Harry A. Garfield has requested Director of Priority R. S. Lovett to issue an order giving preference to all rail movements of coal, coke and empty coal and coke cars.

"The order requested by the Fuel Administrator would require the railroads to place all shipments of coal and coke ahead of general freight. The Fuel Administrator believes that only a general priority order insuring the prompt movement of coal or coke can relieve the present congestion of fuel traffic on the railroads.

"The plan to extend preference to empty cars returning to mines and coke ovens would operate to afford the greatest possible relief to coal and coke producers who have been hampered in keeping up their output by the shortage of cars.

"Fuel Administrator Garfield asked that the proposed order be made effective at the earliest moment possible, and that it be continued in force until further orders. This would enable the Fuel Administrator to expedite the general distribution of the coal supply, and to handle the available coal stocks to the best possible advantage."

It is expected that Judge Lovett will issue his priority order at once. In a recent statement he said that he would not take further action unless requested to do so by the Fuel Administrator, intimating that he would follow any course recommended by it.

It is understood that transportation of materials for the army and navy and of foodstuffs will not be radically affected by any order issued, but that there will be an immediate curtailment of the shipment of nonessential commodities. The priority order probably will remain effective at least for 30 days.

One of the first efforts will be to give an adequate coal supply to New York City. The Fuel Administrator made this brief announcement:

"Albert H. Wiggin, State Fuel Administrator for New York, has notified the United States Fuel Administration that there was an apparent shortage of coal for that city. Mr. Wiggin stated that it appeared that coal amounting to several hundred thousand tons consigned to New York had been diverted to other cities. The United States Fuel Administration took action at once to meet the situation in New York."

Dr. Garfield said that the Susquehanna and Lehigh Valley railroads were short about 200,000 tons in shipments to New York City because of the heavy shipments which had gone to the Northwest. Orders were issued that this situation must be corrected at once and heavy shipments made to New York.

The Railroads War Board has been asked to cooperate with the coal operators. The committee of vice-presidents, which has charge of the voluntary pooling of cars, trackage and equipment, also will be called upon for aid.

Failure at either end of the program, it was generally admitted, would provide a great impetus toward immediate government direction of coal mines and railroads for the period of the war. In a sense the proposition which has now been agreed upon is a test of what the coal operators and railroads will and can accomplish.

The National Coal Association, which represents the operators, placed itself on record in a statement which read in part:

"Ordinarily at this time of the year there is in the hands of consumers a supply of bituminous coal estimated to be sufficient to meet their needs for 30 days. A careful canvass by the association and other agencies of the present stocks of fuel in this country discloses that at this time there is on hand less than a week's supply, and that, with the exception of a few sections of the country, such as the Northwest, the entire country is facing a fuel famine.

that were all conditions in harmony with the desire of bituminous operators to obtain a 100 per cent output from the mines, the yield of coal would have been approximately one-third greater than it has been. Also while official government figures show the output of coal during the week of Nov. 17 to have been higher than in any week since July, they show that mines produced but three-fourths the amount of coal they were capable of producing.

"The fact that coal production was higher than at any time since July does not mean that it was sufficient to meet the military, naval, industrial and domestic needs of the nation. On the contrary, coal consumption has increased at a much greater rate than production during the period since July, and the output for the week of Nov. 17, although establishing a new record for four months, was not sufficient to meet the heavy demands of the nation's war-time activities.

"Analyzing the inability of the mines to produce the amount of coal they are capable of producing, the Geological Survey states that two-thirds of this inability was directly due to a shortage of cars.

"Only orders establishing the preferential movement of coal by the railroads, issued at once, can correct the situation. The public must recognize that such orders are for its benefit, and, therefore, must support the railroads in carrying them out.

"Bituminous coal operators will certainly run their mines to the limit of production, if they are given the opportunity."

The decision as to just how far the priority orders shall affect nonessential industries will be considered at conferences.

In an official communication to the Canadian Fuel Controller, the Fuel Administrator pointed out that Canada would be expected to resort to the same measures to save coal as are being adopted in the United States. Most of the Canadian coal supply is derived from the United States, and the Fuel Administration has undertaken to give Canada a pro rata share of the United States' supply on the same basis as the various states of the Union.

Canada Expected to Conserve

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a communication to the Canadian Government, Dr. Harry A. Garfield, Federal Fuel Administrator, points out that Canada will be expected to resort to the same measures to save coal as are being adopted here. The Fuel Administrator has undertaken to give Canada a pro rata share of the United States' supply on the same basis as the various states.

Miners Work On Holiday

POTTSVILLE, Pa.—Approximately half of the mine workers in the anthracite region responded to the request of the operators and officers of the United Mine Workers of America to forego the Thanksgiving holiday for the purpose of increasing the output.

Use of Wood for Coal Is Urged

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Fuel Administration has issued the following statement:

"One cord of hard wood is equal to a ton of coal. One ton of coal is released for use in war work for every cord of wood substituted. Statistics show that there is a vast amount of dead wood in many sections of the country and that the supply of wood in many communities is sufficient for domestic purposes in those parts."

The purpose of this campaign for the substitution of wood for coal is to help to meet the shortage of 50,000,000 tons in the country's supply of coal. In this campaign the Fuel Administration is cooperating with the Department of Agriculture.

WILLIAM EATON CHANDLER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Concord, N. H.—William Eaton Chandler, who passed away here today, was for many years nationally prominent as a Republican. During President Arthur's administration, 1882 to 1885, he was Secretary of the Navy, and for fourteen years, from 1887 to 1901, he was a member of the United States Senate. One of his sons, Capt. Lloyd H. Chandler, U. S. N., is in command of a battleship and three other sons live in Concord. After his graduation from the Harvard Law School, Mr. Chandler was admitted to the bar in 1885, and began practice in this city. He was successively a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, solicitor and judge-advocate-general of the Navy Department, and first assistant Secretary of the Treasury, before he became Secretary of the Navy, and from 1901 to 1907 was president of the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission.

POTATOES BY WEIGHT ONLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

DALLAS, Tex.—Dallas wholesale merchants have announced that hereafter orders for white potatoes will be received only on the basis of 100-pound lots or fraction thereof; that the bushel as a unit of measurement in the sale of potatoes will be discontinued. This action is taken on request of the United States Bureau of Markets, the request being presented by J. J. Sullivan of Ft. Worth, in charge of the bureau in this district. Ft. Worth dealers have also signed a similar agreement.

CAMBRIDGE MAYORALTY

Mayor Wendell D. Rockwood of Cambridge, who is seeking reelection, today issued a statement to the voters of that city declaring that if they do not select him as their standard bearer for the next two years the "machine gang" will be in control of the city's politics. He refers to his record as chairman of the Public School Committee as an efficient one and adds that the harmony which prevailed in this committee is what he desires to institute in City Hall.

OKLAHOMA PUTS DOWN DISLOYALTY

Round-Up Made of All Persons
Who Make Seditious Remarks—Citizens Helping Officials to Prevent Damage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Disloyalty both in word and in deed is to be put down in Oklahoma by federal and state officials. A general round-up is being made of all persons who make statements bearing the earmarks of disloyalty.

At Enid recently a citizen spoke slightly of the wheatless day movement and other war measures. He was taken before United States Commissioner Zinner and severely reprimanded, after which he was released. Many other instances similar to this might be cited.

Citizens of the State are cooperating with officials in a supreme effort to check all seditious before further damage to property is done. Many incendiary fires already have occurred, which have been attributed to pro-German elements. Cotton gins and compresses and oil properties have been the chief objects thus far of these incendiary attacks.

In Ada, Pontotoc county, citizens have subscribed \$20,000 to a fund to be used as rewards in case of arrest and conviction of any person or persons for burning or killing or attempting to burn or kill. One thousand dollars will be paid for those convicted of burning, and \$5000 for those who attempt to kill or succeed in killing persons threatened.

The home guard of Creek County has been called in service to guard railroad property. Sapulpa is a division point of the St. Louis & San Francisco railway. This action was taken upon urgent requests by railroad officials following three attempts to wreck Frisco trains in the yards there by throwing switches.

A special company of guards has been formed of state officials and employees for the protection of the Capitol. Chief Justice J. F. Sharp of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma, Judge W. M. Collier of the Supreme Court Commission and a veteran of the Civil and Spanish-American wars, and Judge Robert N. Rainey of the Supreme Court have enlisted in the Capitol guards company.

Socialist Propaganda

Matter Sent All Over United States
Daily From Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Propaganda matter leading to industrial discontent and fomenting strikes, arousing class hatred and political prejudices, all of it threatening to disrupt the unity so essential to winning the war, continues to be sent out day by day over the country from this city.

The I. W. W. leaders are in jail, but general headquarters here is emitting a particularly inflammable sort of propaganda, taking for its point the defense of the indicted I. W. W. leaders. The American Socialist, organ of the Socialists, has been extinguished, but the editor sends out a weekly press service, by mail, to a selected mailing list, and in the city of Chicago the Socialists get out their paper, for local distribution, the same as usual under the name of the Chicago Socialist.

Offering an attack on American unity, based on political bias, and giving signs of pacifism and pro-Germanism, The Republican, which has stood for the City Hall faction of republicanism here and may or may not now—it is difficult to ascertain, since the Mayor no longer sees newspaper men—keeps coming out on the loop newsstands every Saturday with its streaming big headlines catching the eye. The Republican preaches distrust—distrust of the reasons why America is in the war, distrust of the Government conducting the war, distrust of fellow citizens at home. Its publisher is Walter F. Rohm. It is inconceivable that this paper represents republicanism in Chicago. The question has been asked by citizens time and again. When will the Government suppress it?

Still another publication, the International Socialist Review, appears to be actively at work. The writer was given a copy of an issue of a magazine by this name by William D. Haywood in L. W. W. headquarters some time before his arrest. Haywood's name appeared as one of the associate editors. During the last, the judicial election here, stickers were circulated, bearing the name of the International Socialist Review, in behalf of the Socialist ticket, urging the recipient to vote "not guilty" if drawn as a jurymen for an offense against capitalist property. Chief Justice H. A. Olson of the municipal court is having every one called as a juror in his court asked whether he received one of these stickers.

Then there is the Chicago Conference on Democracy and Terms of Peace—the local branch of the Peoples' Council—which is holding regular meetings and reports a substantial attendance. They have organized with Irwin St. John Tucker, a Socialist headquarters worker, as chairman, and Arthur Fisher, the youthful son of a former Secretary of the Interior as secretary, and with Prof. Robert M. Lovett, a prominent figure at the University of Chicago, as chairman of the executive committee. Something of the way in which these Chicagoans, far from the sound of battle, are discussing the questions for which men are spending their lives in the trenches may be gained from the notice for the meeting of Nov. 19. It reads:

"Next Monday, Nov. 19, is the meet-

ing of the Central Branch, at which members will lead the discussion of the 15 sections of the Russian peace terms. Surely, now that every one is interested in Russia, you can find a friend or two who will be glad to come with you. Please be on time, because the subject is very interesting, and we want to be able to cover the ground without hurrying."

New York Enemy Aliens

Police Department Is Probably to
Take Charge of Their Registration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Attorney General Gregory, United States Marshal MacCarthy, and Police Commissioner Woods of New York City will hold a conference today in Washington to discuss the registration of the 60,000 enemy aliens in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Westchester County.

Up to this time many plans have been proposed for the registration of enemy aliens in this city, but none of them have been accepted. Yesterday, however, it was believed an agreement had been reached whereby the police department would take charge of the registration. It is expected that the work can be accomplished within a week by this department, according to a plan tentatively agreed upon by Marshal MacCarthy and Commissioner Woods. Under this proposed arrangement, all enemy aliens will have to register at the police station in the police precinct in which they live.

Each will have to give a history of his life, to have his photograph taken, and his full description recorded, and these will be shown upon the permit which he will carry. This permit does not give him entrance to the barred zones, but will be a protection to him from being arrested and interned.

RECEIPTS LIGHT IN
FARMERS' MARKET

Receipts were light at the farmers' market today, as expected after the Thanksgiving rush, according to the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Markets. Lettuce was plentiful, however, with more than 2000 boxes of 18 heads each, and brought growers about 60 to 65 cents per box. Last lots of spinach and cauliflower are now coming in with the demand strong. Spinach brought as high as \$1.25 per box of 12 pounds, and cauliflower \$1.25 per box of 5 to 9 heads.

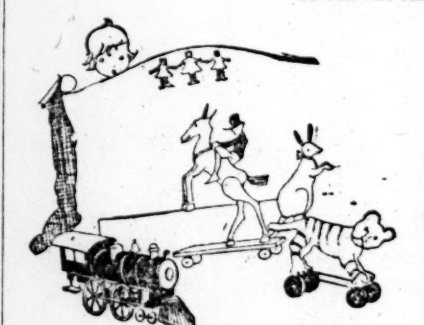
Squash, chiefly Blue Hubbard, Turban and Bay State in bulk, was quite plentiful, bringing growers as high as 2½ cents per pound for Hubbard and about 2 cents for Turbans and Bay State. Barrel stock brought as high as \$1.75 per barrel for Hubbard and about \$1.50 for Turban and Bay State. Over 40,000 pounds in all were reported sold by growers.

A supply of nearly 850 dozen celery, chiefly Pascal, was hardly sufficient for the brisk demand and Pascal easily sold for \$2 per dozen, Boston market \$2.25 and white \$1.50. Parsley was scarce and brought \$1 per bushel box. Savoy cabbage sold for 75c to \$1 per barrel with the demand better.

PHOSPHOROUS PAINT
TO SAVE ELECTRICITY

Advertising signs illuminated with phosphorous paint instead of electric lights may be used generally to conserve coal, which is used to generate electricity. If the experiment of L. C. Prior of the Hotel Lenox in Boston, with this type of sign proves successful, Phosphorous paint is being put on one of the large signs on the roof of this hotel today, and if it proves to be a good substitute for coal-produced lights, Mr. Prior said today that he intends to use it on all three of his roof signs. James J. Storrow, Fuel Administrator of Massachusetts, has announced himself in favor of this type of sign, because it will, if successful, reduce the amount of coal needed to be conveyed from the mines, in this way providing additional facilities for transporting necessities incidental to the war.

FORBES & WALLACE
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.



FORBES & WALLACE, Springfield, Mass.

TOYLAND has Opened
At Full Speed

Christmas as usual for the children. All are agreed that nothing whatever must prevent the happiest Christmas of all for the youngsters.

Nothing has been overlooked here in Toyland. The world in miniature, it seems, has landed here.

There are more toys than ever before—better toys than ever before—lovelier, more interesting toys, for every age.

Eight Elevators Take You Up to Toyland, 8th Floor

FORBES & WALLACE, Springfield, Mass.

The Woman's Shop
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Lovely New Modes
In Light-Color Afternoon and
Evening Frocks

22.50 and 59.50.

Expert Watch and Clock
Repairing

THE GEORGIAN CO.
477 Main Street, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Closing Out Jewelry Line

Rings, Pins, Pendants, Fobs,
Cuff Buttons and Novelties at
a Saving of 25 per cent.

J. H. MILLER COMPANY
21 Harrison Ave., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

REVIVAL OF FISHING AT CAPE ANN TOWN

Recent Developments on Rock-
port Waterfront Expected to
Result in Giving the Place
Prestige in the Fish Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

ROCKPORT, Mass.—Revival of the fishing industry in this Cape Ann town, which may make it one of the most important ports on the Atlantic coast, is expected to follow the recent acquisition by New York and local interests of a large amount of water front including wharves, piers and docks, and probable extension to these properties of railroad siding that will facilitate quick shipments of fresh fish to Boston and New York.

Located scarcely more than 10 miles off this town is Cashe's Bank, on which great quantities of cod, haddock and other ground fish abound. Brown's Bank and other shoal spots are not much farther off shore, and are much nearer to Rockport than to Gloucester. In addition, the harbor is not only well protected by the Sandy Bay breakwater on which the Federal Government has expended several million dollars, but it is open throughout the year. A little dredging is needed near the wharves to admit the steam trawlers, but even at the present time fishing schooners from Cashe's Bank can dock here in one-third the time that it takes to reach Gloucester.

Fishing interests of the town have been dormant for more than a decade, and a storage plant built here 15 years ago by a Gloucester corporation was used only a few years. The revenue of the town has been almost wholly confined to quarrying granite paving stones, although the deep water facilities of Sandy Bay caused the outer harbor to be used as a rendezvous by the United States Navy for several years.

The announcement was made yesterday that a syndicate of local and New York financiers had purchased a controlling interest in the Sandy Bay Pier Company of this town, had acquired control of the Parson's Wharf in Gloucester and that the plans for the development of the new company in Rockport included the erection of two large storage warehouses, the extension of some of the wharves and the building of 100 steam trawlers. The holdings of the new syndicate in Rockport comprise about a mile of shore from the Headland to Bearskin Neck.

The terminus of the Gloucester branch of the Boston & Maine Railroad is only a few rods from the property, and spur tracks can be extended to the warehouses and piers without great expense.

Parson's Wharf in Gloucester is the only one on Cape Ann at which a fully loaded salt steamer can dock without first lightening part of its cargo. In securing control of that wharf, the Sandy Bay Pier Company will enter into competition with the numerous fresh and salt fish companies of the older fishing port, while in addition its fresh fish will probably be handled more speedily at Rockport than at Gloucester, owing to the proximity to the fishing grounds.

The new directors of the Sandy Bay Pier Company are Edward P. Dixon and Edward M. Dixon of New York, and Sven Hanson, former State Senator of Loring Woodfall and Frank W. Tarr of Rockport.

MOVE TO RELEASE
HELD SOLDIER VOTES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A petition of New York, Westchester, Erie and Rochester county boards of elections to force Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo to release the 30,000 soldier ballots now in his possession will be tried before Judge Chester of the Supreme Court in Albany next Monday. Election commissioners here claim that if the soldiers' ballots are not immediately turned over to them they cannot have them separated into their

proper assembly and election districts before Dec. 18, at which time the canvass must be made. The contention of the Secretary of State's office is that no ballots should pass out of his hands until all the votes of soldiers away from their homes are gathered in. One of the three special commissioners has not yet returned from France.

TURKEY EXPECTED
TO DROP IN PRICE

Poultry Dealers Say That Cold
Storage Birds Will Be Plentiful in the Market

Turkeys for the December holidays are expected to be cheaper in price and better in quality than those just sold for the Thanksgiving dinners at 40 to 55 cents a pound in Boston, according to poultry dealers, today. Although extraordinary means were taken by the national and state food administrations to encourage the consumption of cold storage turkey, several dealers said that sales of the freezer birds were much lower than expected, while fresh turkeys sold higher and the demand was greater than they had hoped.

Taking into consideration that a popular boycott of a year ago forced thousands of pounds of poultry into the freezers and that the National Food Administration has made a public announcement that all turkeys placed in storage in 1916 must be released for consumption before Jan. 1, 1918, the supply of cold storage chickens and turkeys offered to the public during the next two months is expected to exceed previous holiday supplies.

While the high prices of Thanksgiving seemed to show that the dealers fulfilled their prediction of a year ago, when some said that if the public would not buy, then they would have to buy later at higher prices, recent sales of many dealers that the cold storage birds sold slowly is taken by consumers to mean that a drop in prices should be seen before long.

In connection with the fresh poultry market, the dealers said that they expect a much larger and better supply for the December and January demand. They explain that the ban of the Food Administration against putting large quantities of fresh birds on the market before the end of the year when the flocks are in the best condition, will be lifted next week, and shipments from the West and Middle West should come in to stock up the dealers for the December trade.

REDUCED FARE TO CAMP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—At a recent meeting of the Mississippi Railroad Commission in this city an order was issued authorizing the Mississippi Central Railroad Company to put in effect a 10-cent passenger rate between Hattiesburg, Miss., and Camp Shelby, instead of charging the legal rate of 3 cents per mile.

KNITTED ARTICLES DISTRIBUTED

Knitted articles and Good Cheer packets received from individuals and organizations are being distributed to sailors, including members of the United States Merchant Marine, by the Sailors' Haven, 46 Water Street, Charleston, according to Stanton H. King, superintendent of the recreation center for mariners while in this port.

SECRET START OF
RAINBOW DIVISION

Exodus That Lasted More Than
a Week During Which 27,000
Americans Fully Equipped
for Fighting Sailed for France

WASHINGTON, D. C.—America's Rainbow division is in France, along with other national guard units. They represent 31 states.

Details of the Rainbow's secret departure can now be told, following the announcement that this unit had safely arrived "over there."

About 3 a. m. Oct. 15 the Rainbow division engineers marched away. Last farewells had been said several days previously, when every man was given an extra long leave. Many were married during that furlough.

As the engineers tramped through the dark to their entraining point, townspeople of villages scattered around this part of Long Island dressed hastily and came to their doors, to bid the departing boys good speed.

This was the beginning of an exodus that lasted more than a week. During that time 27,000 men, fully equipped for fighting, with all their baggage and paraphernalia, marched out of Camp Mills en route to France. Hundreds of residents were "in on the great secret," but that secret was kept. While the nation slept, thousands of Rainbows embarked on their transports. Toward the latter part of that week entraining time was changed to a daylight hour and the khaki-clad hosts marched quite openly.

Farewell balls, parties and dinners by the hundred and nearby villages for the departing fighting men. Three-hour leaves were granted many shortly before time to start. Headquarters kept track of the men by telephone. And a telephone bell instead of a bugle call sounded the signal for ending most of the balls, as the command was passed for the units to fall in and get ready to start.

There were stirring scenes at the entraining points, when cheering crowds thronged about the men, tossing them cigarettes and other presents, shouting and laughing—some women quietly weeping. Troop train after troop train rattled away for the embarkation point, with soldiers waving signals from the windows.

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OVER-NIGHT BAGS of Patent Leather, 16 in. long, silk lining

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CAUSE TRACED OF THE TURIN RIOTS

Important Question of Grain Supply Discussed—Signor Orlando Eulogizes the Unity of the Italian People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The urgency of the question of the country's corn supply was again the subject of debate in the Chamber. Signor Gaetano Mosca, in the course of the prolonged discussion on the vote on account emphasized the necessity for making good the deficiencies of the harvest which had been reduced that year to only 38,000,000 quintals, which was obviously due in part to the lesser quantity of land sown with corn. A similar decrease had, said Signor Mosca, taken place in all the belligerent countries owing partly to the war and partly to a mistaken food policy. The attempt made at the beginning of the war to prevent a rise in the price of bread by means of fixed maximum prices and regulations, although preventing dear living at the time had made things more difficult later, when it had discouraged the farmers. After the war the question of an independent food supply would be of prime importance and the sooner this could be achieved the better, but, for this it would be necessary to release a certain number of men for agriculture. The war would be won by the country which could resist the longest, and resistance meant the maintenance of the supply of men, munitions, money and food.

In reply, Signor Raineri, Minister for Agriculture, said that no nation, having the same agricultural and economic conditions as Italy, had been able to carry on a war of the same scope as the present one and at the same time to maintain its agricultural production undiminished. Not much less than half the men of the rural population had been called to the colors and an immense quantity of oxen, horses and mules had been requisitioned by the army. The problem of strengthening Italian agriculture during the war could not be reduced to a mere question of prices. It depended above all on the means of production, and the Government had done all it could to provide agriculture with the necessary means of production in conformity with the exigencies of the war. Signor Raineri emphasized the fact that Italy's allies had given their cordial collaboration in the matter of making good the deficit in the national production. Between September, 1916, and August, 1917, England had provided three-fifths of the tonnage required for the importation of 22,500,000 quintals of corn. Other speakers followed the Minister of Agriculture, and the need for more workers in the land was emphasized.

The chief event in the following day's debate was the speech of Signor Orlando, Minister for the Interior. He began by dealing with the subject of the reconstituted food commissariat, which was now attached to the Ministry of the Interior in the form of an undersecretaryship; by this means the commissariat would, he said, be brought more rapidly into touch with the other ministries, such as Transport, Agriculture and Industry. Signor Orlando went on to deal at length with the past events in the internal administration of the country. He emphasized the fact that the resignations of the chief of police, Signor Vigliani, and his own Chief of Cabinet, Signor Corradini, were voluntary.

Passing on to the subject of the much-discussed August riots in Turin, Signor Orlando deprecated the idea that the then prefect of Turin, Verdoni, had been entirely responsible. He had not, however, carried out the instructions of Signor Canepa with regard to the necessary requisitions in the province, quickly enough. His judgment on the Turin riots agreed with that of SS. Casali, Bovetti and Grosso-Campari. The occurrences in Turin undoubtedly arose from the deficient supply of bread. The supply had been deficient, but bread had not been entirely lacking. Nevertheless the agitation soon assumed a political character. Signor Canepa had said, and the speaker confirmed his words, that in other places where there had been a far greater shortage, there had been no disturbances. There had been a shortage of bread in Florence, Naples and Rome, but no protest had been made, or at the most, there had only been small and harmless manifestations on the part of the women. The riots of Turin did not stop when the bakeries were again supplied, but quickly assumed the character of an anti-war manifestation.

The riots at Turin, which had been represented by the enemy as a sign of collapse of Italian resistance, when reduced to their true proportion, only amounted to a regrettable incident. Signor Orlando went on to declare that no country had shown a finer example of unity and strength than Italy, in spite of all the inevitable suffering caused by the war. He was not so foolish, he said, as to credit this splendid attitude to the Minister of the Interior. The credit was due to their great country. The only thing for which he deserved credit was the fact that he had always believed in the lofty patriotism of the Italian people. His policy consisted in the maintenance in the State of that strength and authority necessary to the conduct of the war and on which the existence of the country depended, and at the same time to preserve all the freedom conquered by their fathers. He had said once that if it was a choice between maintaining liberty or saving the state he would choose the latter, but 16 months at the Ministry of the Interior had made him reject this academic antithesis. He was convinced there was no other way of governing Italy than by preserving the utmost respect for liberty.

Prolonged applause, in which the official Socialists joined, greeted these declarations.

Signor Orlando went on to discount the enemy's thoughts of a military victory and to say that their only hope lay in internal disorders. Their hopes were vain, but the Chamber would understand the tremendous responsibility assumed by those men, either within or without those precincts, who by means of a heedless or rash policy gave any pretext for disturbance.

Signor Enrico Ferri followed with a speech in support of the papal note. The Reichstag, he said, had passed a vote in favor of peace, and it would be well if the Italian Parliament expressed its opinion. After three years of war, neither party of the belligerents had attained military supremacy, a renewal of warlike efficiency on the part of the Russian army was no longer to be hoped for, and it was evident that they could not count with certainty on the help of Japan and the United States. At this point protest arose from the other deputies, and Signor Chiesa shouted that it was shameful that on the anniversary of the Villa Gloria the defense of the papal policy should be undertaken in that hall. Prolonged applause followed and many of the deputies and ministers rose to their feet crying "Viva the mother-country! Viva Italy!" Signor Ferri went on to say that he had not meant to imply any lack of respect for those who had sacrificed all for their country. He asked any victory could compensate for the sufferings and losses of the war. Obstacles in the way of peace were the interests of speculators and the press which served those interests, the spirit of imperialism and conquest, and the opinion of those who wished for peace only when it meant the end of all wars and the complete destruction of militarism. He wished for neither a German nor an English peace, but a European humane peace, and, as far as Italy was concerned, a peace which would assure her the place she deserved in the new currents of civilization.

[Article No. 1 on the debate in the Italian Chamber on the Turin riots appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Nov. 28.]

The Lazzari Circular

Signor Sacchi Defends Decree Which It Provoked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—In the course of the long and exhaustive discussion on the vote on account, in which practically the whole ground of the action of the Government since the last meeting of Parliament had been traversed, Signor Sacchi, the Minister for Justice, defended the decree which had been promulgated when it was discovered that under the law, as it then stood, no action could be taken with regard to the Lazzari circular. In that document, addressed to the Socialist mayors throughout Italy, the Socialist Secretary had made propositions which might be said to amount to the promotion of a general strike on the part of the local authorities. Signor Sacchi declared that the criticism which represented the decree as an encroachment on public liberty had no foundation. The decree was designed to provide penalties for a contravention of the prohibition of propaganda calculated to depress public opinion. It was a question of defending the country. The Lazzari circular amounted, in substance, to a propaganda calculated to prevent a third winter of war. It was at the present time no longer legitimate to debate as to the war, it was everybody's duty to do their part in bearing its consequences. Discussion was possible before the war, but once the decision had been taken, it was no longer permissible. They were that day a nation in arms and their one duty was to guard their soldiers. Those said the Minister, who carried on propaganda against the war, thinking they were promoting internationalism, and serving the cause of liberty in a wider sense, were really carrying on an anti-national campaign. The Government's action in the matter of the aforesaid decree, which has been censured by several speakers, did not diminish their liberties nor prevent their further development. It was only meant to defend a nation in arms and to safeguard that internal resistance without which all their sacrifices would have been made in vain.

General Giardini, Minister for War, whose speech was awaited with great interest by the Chamber, said that it had been said in that Chamber that the military authorities were taking the upper hand with the civil authorities and that those who wore a military uniform interfered with those who wore civilian dress, an accusation which, for his own part, he repudiated. Their soldiers were those who were entrusted with the armed force of the nation and that sacred trust was based on the confidence reposed in them. They had the greatest respect for national institutions. They passed their time amidst anxieties and dangers, and because respect for the country's institutions was a part of themselves, and their pride, they should be trusted. The Minister's words were followed by an outburst of applause which lasted for several minutes. Continuing his speech, General Giardini went on to deal with the relations between the army and the country. All that was possible had, he said, been done to assist agriculture, consistent with a regard for the military situation.

MONUMENT TO LINCOLN
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Dedictory exercises for a monument commemorating an address delivered at Atchison in 1859 by Abraham Lincoln have been held on the court house grounds there, according to a dispatch to The Kansas City Times. The stone, on which is a copper plate bearing an inscription, was selected near Cummings, and is of the large red type found on the hills of Northeastern Kansas.

CONVENTION FOR FARMERS PLANNED

Organization of a Massachusetts Vegetable Growers Association to Be a Feature of the Meeting in Worcester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WORCESTER, Mass.—The annual round-up of the farming interests of Massachusetts will take place on Jan. 8, 9, 10, when the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture holds its fifty-fifth annual public winter meeting. The lectures and addresses will be given in the ball room of the Hotel Bancroft, which is the headquarters of the board, while the exhibits will be held in Horticultural Hall, on Front Street. An exceptionally interesting program of speakers has been arranged.

On the opening day, Jan. 8, H. W. Selby, president of the Vegetable Growers' Association of America, and now with the Extension Department of the Eastern States' Exposition, will speak on "The Value of a Market News Service to Farmers and Fruit Growers." H. G. Robinson, president of the Federal Farm Loan Bank, and A. Holland, president of the Plymouth County Trust Co., will speak on "Rural Credits." Dr. Geo. M. Twitchell, of Auburn, Me., will talk on improving strains of corn.

In the evening Carl Vrooman, assistant secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, will speak on "The Agricultural Program for the War."

In the afternoon of the first day, it is planned to organize a Massachusetts Vegetable Growers' Association which will have the same relation to the vegetable growing interests of Massachusetts, that the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association holds to fruit growers and the Dairywomen's Association to dairy farmers. At the present time there are live organizations of market gardeners in Springfield, Worcester, and Boston, and it is planned in this state association to bring together all vegetable growing interests in this State.

The second day will be "Dairywomen's and Beekeepers' Day." The Massachusetts Dairywomen's Association will have its annual meeting and addresses will be made by Richard Pattee, Secretary of the New England Milk Producers' Association, and A. W. Gilbert, Secretary of the Agricultural Committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

In the afternoon the Massachusetts Milk Inspectors' Association will have its annual meeting and will be addressed by Prof. H. A. Harding, of the Illinois Experiment Station, a nationwide authority on milk inspection. In the evening, the milk inspectors will have their dinner.

The beekeepers of the State will have a meeting in the afternoon of Jan. 9, and will be addressed by E. R. Root, Medina, Ohio, a son of the author of the "A. B. C. of Beekeeping."

In the evening G. E. Cullen, general passenger agent of the Lackawanna Railroad, will speak on the work that that railroad has been doing to improve farm conditions and profits along their lines.

The morning of the third day will be devoted more particularly to food conservation, and the meeting will be addressed by a representative of Mr. Hoover's department. It is hoped that a large number of women will attend this meeting. Miss Alice Blood, of the home economics faculty at Simmons College, will also speak at this time. These meetings are to be public.

In Horticultural Hall there will be a corn show, milk, cream and butter show and an exhibit of Massachusetts products, including honey. The state ornithologist and the Massachusetts Audubon Society will also have exhibits. Programs and premium lists may be secured by writing Wilfrid Wheeler, secretary, State Board of Agriculture, 136 State House, Boston.

87 JOIN AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION

College Men From All Over United States Register at Club Established in Paris

Within three weeks after the headquarters of the American University Union in Europe at the Royal Palace Hotel, Paris, France, had been opened to provide a home, with the conveniences of a simple club for American university and college men who are in Europe for military or other service in the cause of the Allies, 84 men had registered, says a letter received recently by Roger Pierce, secretary of the board of trustees, from George H. Nettleton, secretary of the union.

The quarters secured at the Royal Palace Hotel are already crowded and additional lodgings are being provided at an adjacent hotel. A reception was given Nov. 6, although the union had been in working order since Oct. 20.

This project in the interests of American university and college men in the service of their country in Europe or passing through Paris on furlough, is proving so attractive that many additional colleges have taken out membership in the union so that today 87 of them are working together to provide the home-like quarters.

At a recent meeting of the board of trustees, Harold H. Swift of Chicago, Ill., a graduate of the University of Chicago, and Samuel F. Houston of Philadelphia, Pa., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, were elected to the board of trustees on which there are already representatives of Princeton, University of Michigan, Yale, Amherst, Harvard, University of North Carolina, Johns Hopkins, the University of the State of New

York, the Red Cross, and the Y. M. C. A.

The staff in Paris is shortly to be increased by Professor Alderfer of Oberlin College, who is to care especially for the interests of college men from the Middle West, and Lewis D. Crenshaw, of the University of Virginia, whose special charge will be the men from Southern universities. The pamphlet giving the purposes and personnel of the union, with reference to its objects, says: "The general object of the union shall be to meet the needs of American university and college men who are in Europe for military or other service in the cause of the Allies."

The shield of the seal of the union printed on the cover was designed by Ralph Cram. It represents a combined French Tricolor and the Stars and Stripes and shows the torch of learning as a bond between the United States and France.

ZIONISM DEFENDED BY JEWISH POET

Philip M. Raskin Makes Reply to Article by Dr. Schulman, Who Says Destiny of Jew Is to Remain Scattered

In behalf of the Zionist Bureau of New England, Philip M. Raskin, a Jewish poet who is aiding in the campaign in Boston for 2000 members for the Zionists Association of Greater Boston, has made reply, in the form of a statement, to an article in The American Hebrew by Dr. Samuel Schulman of Temple Emanuel, New York City, who is not a Zionist.

Dr. Schulman held that the destiny of the Jew is to remain scattered over the world, to lead men "to the pure monotheism which our prophets taught." "The western Jews," he said, "have always rejected as an aspiration, animated by anti-Semitic motives, the thought that they were aliens, that they did not belong wholly to the land or the nation of which they claimed to be a part." If Palestine is to be given, it should be given to Jews, and not to the Jewish people. Israel, he said, is a religious body and nothing else.

Mr. Raskin, replying, says in part: "Dr. Schulman contends that the Jews are no longer a nation. If he speaks for the synagogue which he represents and which has some 50 or 60 years ago erased the word 'Nation' and the word 'Zion' from its prayer book, he may be right; but the Jewish people is not 50 years old but 80 times 50 and during all these centuries in all the Jewish prayers, in all their literature, biblical and post-biblical, and rabbinical, the Jews are spoken of as a nation."

"What is Dr. Schulman's idea of nationality? Race ethnologists will tell him that the Jews are still the purest race in the world; that Jewish blood is still unimpaired. As for language: there may be a dozen synagogues of the type of which Dr. Schulman is head, but our prophets, Hebrew, but Hebrew has been the national language of the Jews throughout the countless ages. The language of the Bible is still regarded by every Jew as his national tongue. Territory? The Jew, not for a single generation during his scattered history, has ceased to regard Palestine as his national homeland. There are millions of Jews in Eastern Europe and other parts of the world to whom even the word 'Palestine' is not acceptable and they call it 'Erez Yisroel,' the land of Israel."

"Unless Dr. Schulman believes a nation to be characterized by armies and navies, the Jews are the truest nation in every possible sense of the word. Common history, common traditions, common culture, literature, characteristics, customs, ideas, language, mode of life make the Jewish people a true nation and the representatives of the British Cabinet as well as statesmen, men of letters, and ethnologists of all ages have recognized it to be, in fact, have never doubted it."

"Dr. Schulman is afraid that the word 'homeland' for the Jewish people implies homelessness. In this he is perfectly correct. The Jewish people have been without a home and will remain without a home as long as they do not possess their ancient fatherland. Just as an individual can only have one home and one motherland, so a people can only have one home and one motherland. The world can only be a home in abstract, but just as Dr. Schulman himself, although the world is his home, still prefers to have a home to live in which he calls his own; so must a nation be in possession of a home in order to develop its own life and to shape its own destiny."

"The same Dr. Schulman who once called Zionism an absurd dream, and prophesied that nothing would be left of Zionism the moment the Russian Jews were emancipated may have the pleasure of knowing that since the Russian revolution, Zionism has grown to an enormous extent and from 14,000 organized Zionists a month before the revolution, grew to 145,000 two months after that event. That shows conclusively that Zionism can best grow in free countries, and as a matter of fact, those western Jews whom Dr. Schulman takes under his fatherly protection, are joining the Zionist organization by the hundreds."

"We do not attach any greater significance to a Jewish millionaire than to one of the most humble of our people. But surely Dr. Schulman knows that within the last seven or eight months, to mention only a few names, the three Rothschilds, as well as men like Adolph Lewisohn, have officially and formally joined the Zionist ranks."

THOREAU TO BE TOPIC
Minor Poets and Centenary of Henry D. Thoreau will be the subject at the meeting of the Thursday Morning Fortnightly Club.

THANKSGIVING DAY FOR ENLISTED MEN

Soldiers and Sailors Are Dined and Entertained in Private Homes, at Clubs and in Camps Over the Holiday

Their first Thanksgiving as enlisted men in the service of the United States will long be recalled by the soldiers and sailors stationed in and about Boston, for the day was made as attractive for them as possible by their commanding officers and hundreds of interested friends, many of whom extended to the men the hospitality of their own homes. "As large a number as possible were given their freedom for the day, while in the case of the soldiers at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., those from a distance were allowed two or three days in which to visit home and the home people. Hotels, restaurants, and private homes vied with the hospitality provided the enlisted men by the army and navy, and bounteous dinners were served the uniformed guests, the invitations extended in several instances exceeding the quota of men for whom entertainment was to be provided. Nearly 1000 officers and men stationed at Commonwealth Pier spent the day on ship, a program of field sports being a feature of the occasion. The Thanksgiving dinner was served at noon, and more than 2000 pounds of turkey were used. The menu comprised all the requisites of a typical holiday dinner, and after the field sports an entertainment was given. As an unexpected development of the day there came a message from President Wilson, which was delivered through former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald.

A group of 300 sailors from the Radio School at Cambridge was entertained by the Harvard Club. Dinner was served in Harvard Hall, and an address was delivered by Maj. Henry L. Higginson. Another contingent of men from the school was dined by the Boston Athletic Association, later attending a theatrical performance. At the Charlestown Navy Yard, the day was much the same as others in some respects for the workshops were active in accordance with President Wilson's proclamation, all the work at the yard being regarded as emergency work. The men who remained aboard the ships were provided with Thanksgiving dinners as were the prisoners confined in the brig.

Camp Devens at Ayer had a joyous celebration of the day, and 6000 soldiers had a dinner which lacked nothing of a Thanksgiving nature. The camp quartermaster issued 15,000 pounds of turkey and it proved more than enough to give every soldier remaining in camp all he desired. This was supplemented by all sorts of delicacies in abundance. Officers ate with the men in many of the company mess halls, and after the serving of the meal, entertainments were provided at the various Y. M. C. A. huts.

All the morning automobiles were arriving in camp to take soldiers to some private home for the day, and hundreds of soldiers were thus provided for, having a Thanksgiving such as they had long been accustomed to in their own families. The Boston Young Men's Christian Union kept open house for the enlisted men during the day, as did the United Service Club, while at the Women's City Club dinners were given many uniformed men from the Army and Navy. Jewish men in the service were hospitably entertained by the Young Men's Hebrew Associations, and several men from the army, navy and noncommissioned officers and Marine Corps recruiting stations were guests of Edward C. Fogg, managing director of the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

A group of officers from the British-Canadian recruiting station was entertained by Frederick Russell at his home in Alton, an entertainment following the serving of the repast. One hundred and fifty men from the regular army were the guests of the Algonquin Club at dinner, an address by Col. Robert L. Houze, chief of staff at Northeastern Army Headquarters, being a feature of the occasion.

Routine Is Resumed
Men at Camp Devens Again Take Up Training Following Holiday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—The holiday festivities at an end, camp routine is being resumed as fast as the soldiers return, and today the usual hikes, drills, and other forms of training are being carried out. In the absence of Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges in command of Camp Devens who is away on a tour of inspection, Brig.-Gen. William Weigel is in command of the cantonment.

All last night the Boston & Maine Railroad operated special trains to accommodate the many soldiers returning to camp from Boston after the Thanksgiving holiday, and today extra cars are attached to all the trains coming here from Boston. This afternoon the approximately 5000 officers and men who were required to stay at camp over the holiday, were given a three-day leave, to "square things up" said one of the men who had to guard the cantonment yesterday while his comrades were at home.

Several hundred members of the three hundred and first regiment of engineers, known as the Pioneer Regiment, left camp this noon on a special train for Providence, R. I., to participate in Rhode Island Day, which has been arranged in honor of the men in the service of the United States. They will return to camp late Sunday night. Late Wednesday evening, four alleged deserters were returned to camp by civil authorities from Bridgeport, Conn., and were turned over to

Maj. George M. Peck, acting adjutant of the division who is investigating their cases. The men are Peter Preslow, John Maikie, Michael Manning, and Michael Pelossi, all of Bridgeport, Conn.

A new order has been issued cutting down the working day in camp by three-quarters of an hour, beginning today. First call will be at 6:45 instead of 6:15 o'clock, and retreat will be sounded at 4:45 instead of at 5 o'clock as formerly.

Scollay Square Service Club
Tomorrow marks the opening of the Scollay Square Service Club, which will be conducted under the auspices of the Old South Congregational, the Central Congregational, and the First Unitarian churches of Boston.

The club, which is designed for enlisted men in both the army and navy, will be open daily from 4 p. m. until 11 p. m., and there will be opportunities for the men to write letters, play the piano and phonograph, and to purchase food at reasonable prices.

Parishioners of these churches have volunteered to be in attendance and to give assistance in any way possible to the men who use the club.

Recess in Recruiting
Army and navy recruiting stations took a recess over the Thanksgiving season, and all business was suspended. The day previous noted many enlistments in all branches of the service, notably the quartermaster corps and the infantry. Several acquisitions were made to the engineer force, and the staff reserve corps, the coast artillery, and the navy, all enlisted men.

The British-Canadian Recruiting Mission on Bromfield Street kept its doors open, and Captain Marlatt and Lieutenant O'Brien were on duty during the day, a few recruits being obtained. The station of the Polish recruiting army also remained open for enlistments.

SALVATION ARMY SERVES 1600 PERSONS

Thanksgiving Day was a busy one for the officials of the Salvation Army, for more than 1600 people, men, women and children, were provided with substantial dinners at the new headquarters of the army, on Vernon Street.

For nearly two hours before the time of serving, the entrance to the building was thronged with boys and girls of all ages, and even a few women with children in their arms. Just before noon the first 400 children were admitted, their places in the waiting line being immediately filled. When the children had been seated at the tables, the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the children applauded liberally.

About the same number of children was admitted to the building at each time, and later there were exercises, which included an address by Col. Adam Gifford, and remarks by Lewis R. Sullivan of Dorchester. To provide for the holiday repast 1000 pounds of chicken were required, 30 bushels of potatoes, 10 bushels of turnips, 5 bags of onions, 400 loaves of bread, and 60 pounds of butter.

The dinner was in charge of Colonel Gifford, Staff Capt. Edward B. Underwood and Capt. Frank M. Sulzer.

ENEMY ALIENS TO LOSE PLACES

DETROIT, Mich.—The Detroit Free Press states that more than 400 enemy aliens working in factories along the bank of the Detroit River and on boats will lose their places soon, according to federal authorities.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Styles in Scrap Baskets

Even the scrap basket has long ago outgrown the reputation of being a purely utilitarian object and, in many instances, now lays claim to a place among the artistic accessories of the home. To be sure, one may still buy, if she goes in search of it, one of those plain wicker baskets which do their duty so uncompromisingly, except for guarding the tiny scraps which have such a way of slipping right through their meshes. But, in this day, it is no unusual sight to find the waste basket occupying, not exactly a position of prominence, but at least one of quiet dignity, being made of a material to harmonize with the fittings and furnishings of the room and decorated accordingly.

There are wooden baskets variously stained and carved or painted, from the plain, solid, substantial mission style, to those painted affairs adorned with brilliantly colored decorations. Then, there are the silk ones, most elaborate creations of taffeta or moiré silks and gold lace, with little tiny French flowers in lovely shades, blue or rose-colored, to match the daintiest sort of a boudoir. There are the simple heavy cardboard baskets, which school children delight in making for their parents, stenciling a design upon the sides and joining the sections together with raffia; and, then, there are the baskets woven of rattan and other materials, in almost countless designs and variety of shapes.

For the benefit of those who wish to construct for themselves artistic scrap baskets after Indian patterns, Mary White, in "How to Make Baskets," gives explicit directions. "Simple forms are the best," says she, and "the straight-sided scrap basket is one of the most satisfactory, if the material used is attractive and the weaving well done." Here are her directions for a basket, a list of the necessary materials, being first:

A bunch of braided green rush, 8 1/2 inch spokes of No. 5 rattan, 1 23 inch spoke of No. 5 rattan, 16 22-inch spokes of No. 5 rattan, 16 weavers of No. 2 rattan, a knife, a knitting needle.

"In using such heavy spokes as No. 5, it will be hard to make a flat bottom unless, instead of the usual arrangement, the horizontal spokes are all in the center for about an inch, or just enough to slip the vertical spokes through them. The weaver is then started behind the upper vertical spokes in the usual way, and bound three times around before beginning to weave. When the bottom is about 4 inches in diameter, the 16 short spokes, previously sharpened to a point, are inserted, one on the right of each of the spokes, except one (to keep the uneven number, which is closer than the others. The spokes are then evenly separated, and the weaving proceeds till the bottom is eight inches in diameter, when the spokes should be wet until pliable, and then turned sharply upward. An inch of triple twist forms a band at the base. Just here it may be said that all ornamental weaving, or weaving done with wide material, like rush, should begin and end at the same point on the circumference of the basket. If not, as will readily be seen, the basket will be uneven at the top. The rush, which has been soaked for 15 or 20 minutes, is now started behind a spoke and in under-and-over weaving for eight inches. If it is necessary to join the rush at any time, the ends should be crossed behind a spoke and sewed firmly together with silk, matching the dull green of the rush. In this basket it will take care to keep the sides straight and true, and the spokes at an even distance apart. Constant criticism of the work from a distance is the only sure way to make such large baskets symmetrical. There are two inches of triple twist at the top, which makes a firm rim, and the basket is finished with the following order: After the spokes have been soaked until quite pliable, a small piece

is cut out of the right side of each one, use to the weaving. This acts as a hinge, preventing the spokes breaking away when they are bent sharply down. This border is in two rows; that is, the circuit of the basket is made twice, each time using a different process.

"In the first row, each spoke is brought back of two spokes and then out.

"In the second row, the end of each spoke is brought under two ends, and then pushed down inside the basket under the third end, and just back of an upright spoke.

"Small scrap basket for desk or table:

"Materials: Ten 26-inch spokes of No. 4 rattan, one 14-inch spoke of No. 4 rattan, nine or ten weavers of No. 2 rattan, two weavers of No. 2 green rattan.

"A small basket to stand on a desk or table and catch bits of thread or a letter, hastily torn up, is a convenience the housekeeper will appreciate. One that is quite decorative, as well as useful, is made as follows: A flat bottom, 2 1/2 inches in diameter, is woven on 10 1/2 spokes 26 inches long. The spokes are wet until pliable and turned up with a flare. The under-and-over weaving continues up the sides for half an inch, and then a row of double weaving, in green rattan, makes a narrow band. The sides, still flaring, are woven in under-and-over weaving for 2 1/2 inches more; then another row of double weaving in green is followed by four rows of double weaving in the natural colored rattan.

A row of double weaving in green comes next, completing the ornamental band at the top, and, after two rows of under-and-over weaving in the natural colored rattan have been woven, the circumference of the basket should be 22 3/4 inches. The spokes are then thoroughly wet and drawn in by tightening the weaver. An inch more of under-and-over weaving draws the spokes in further with each row. The basket is then bound off and finished with this border. Each spoke is brought over the spoke on the right, under the next one, over the next, under the next and then out where it rests on the spoke ahead, and is cut off when the border is completed. In this, as in other elaborate borders, the first part is left loose and open until the last spokes have been woven in.

"Small scrap basket with straight sides:

"Materials: eight 26-inch spokes of No. 4 rattan, one 14-inch spoke of No. 4 rattan, eight or ten weavers of No. 2 rattan, six strands of raffia braided and colored.

"Another scrap basket for a desk or table is woven on 8 1/2 26-inch spokes. A flat bottom 3 1/2 inches in diameter is first made; the spokes are then thoroughly wet and turned sharply upward, with about half an inch of triple twist to begin the straight sides. Two and a half inches in under-and-over weaving continue the sides, then three rows of braided raffia (colored with terra cotta stain . . .) make an effective band, which is followed by another 2 1/2 inches of under-and-over weaving, in rattan, and half an inch of triple twist to form the edge. The border is made in two rows. In the first row, each spoke is brought back of the next one on the right and then out, where it is cut just long enough to lie against the spoke ahead.

Rattan scrap baskets, that one buys ready made, may be decorated to match the room, by staining them a harmonizing color and adorning them with motifs of flowers or fruits or conventional designs, cut out of cretonne like the hangings, glued on and the whole thing varnished over. Attractive metal waste baskets may be made of tin, by painting it inside and out a solid color and then adorning it with gay designs; these may be made extremely effective and, if properly varnished, may easily be kept clean.

Another One Story Meal

The business woman who lives in a small apartment and likes to cook her own dinners most of the times makes it a point to get as much variety as possible into her meals with the least expenditure of time and effort. What she calls "another one story meal" is, in ordinary parlance, really a lamb stew. To make it, she cuts 2 pounds of lamb into small pieces, or rather she has it cut for her when she buys it; and this she puts on to boil in about 6 cups of cold water, into which she puts also 4 medium sized potatoes, peeled and cut into cubes, 2 small onions sliced, 2 bay leaves, 1 teaspoon of salt and 1 teaspoon of celery salt. Bring slowly to boiling point, and when this has boiled hard for 10 minutes or so, she puts it in the fireless cooker (she prepares this dish in the evening and leaves it all night). In the morning, before going out to her day's work, she takes it out of the fireless cooker and leaves it partially uncovered, so that, as it cools, the grease may have a chance to form over the top. When she gets home at night, she skims that fat off and puts the stew over the fire to cook again. Then, usually, she makes dumplings for it. Her recipe for these is very simple. She sifts together 1 cup of flour, with 1 rounding teaspoon of baking powder and 1 scant teaspoon of salt, and rubs or cuts into it 1 rounding teaspoon of lard—or any shortening preferred. Then she stirs in enough milk and water to make a stiff paste and drops it, divided into 2 or 4 sections, into the stew, which should be boiling gently. These should rest upon the pieces of meat, so that the liquid part of the stew is so deep to permit this, she pours off a part of it and keeps it hot to be returned to the dish when served.

The kettle is covered then and the dumplings allowed to steam for about 10 minutes. She then tries one carefully with a fork and, if dry and light inside, they are done. Of course, one can see easily whether or not the outside is done. This quantity of dumplings is sufficient for two people, but should be doubled for more. To the stew let over for a second night, this young woman usually adds boiled rice, or sometimes she makes a plain pastry and makes it into a delicious lamb pie.

After this dish of meat and vegetables, she has a very simple salad and, if she desires a sweet, a cookie or two or some canned fruit from her preserve closet. Sometimes she varies the stew by adding a carrot, cut into small pieces to it. It is much easier, she finds, to prepare an appetizing dish like this than to prepare and cook meat and vegetables separately, and she finds such a simple meal a welcome variation to boarding house or restaurant fare.

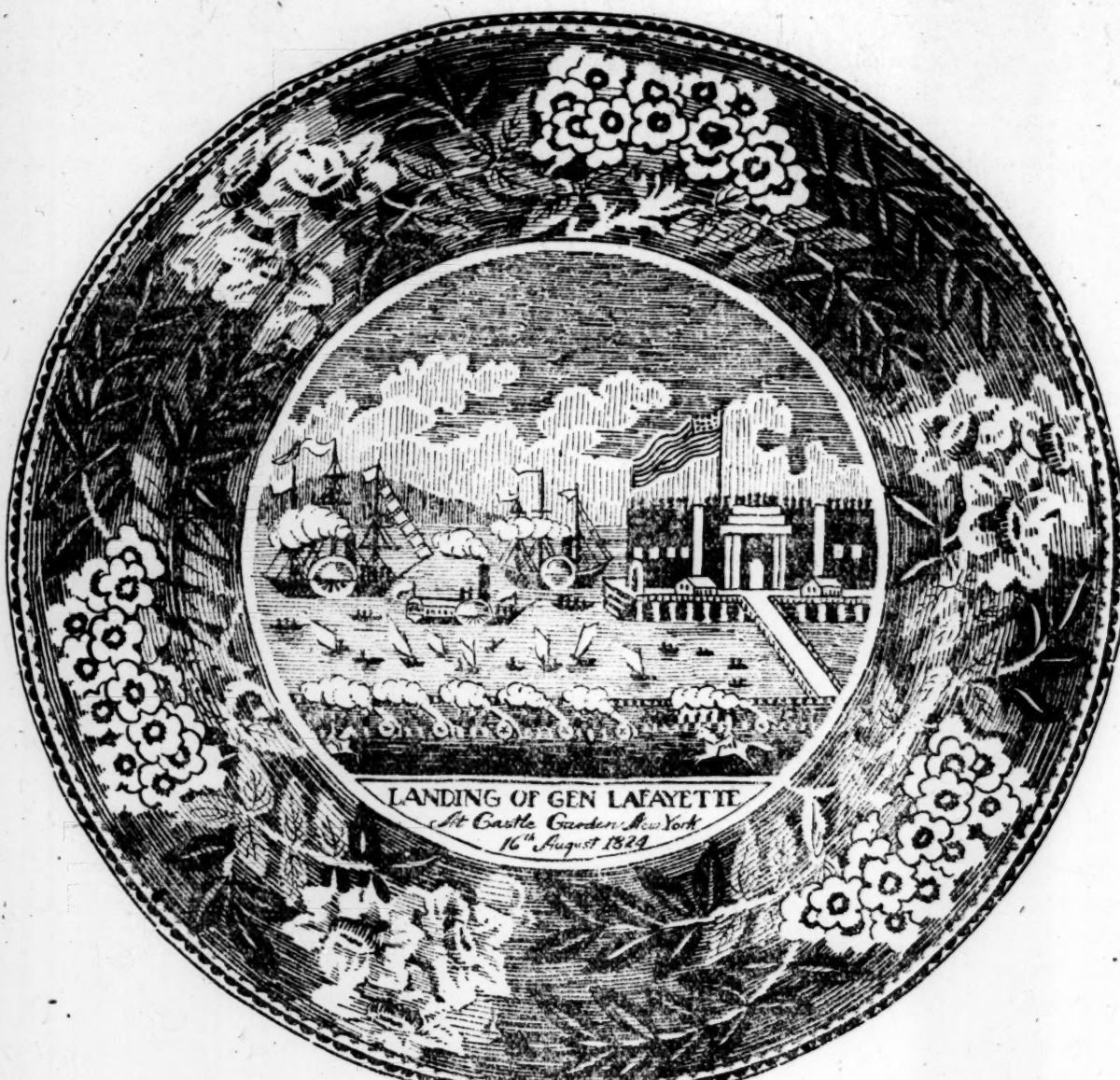
Iris and Orange Water

Did you ever try an iris water bath, or hear of such a thing? They are quite regular occurrences in Japan, at certain times of the year, both in the homes of the people and in their public bathhouses.

Iris water bath day occurs May 8. When the iris is placed in warm water, it gives off a volatile oil which has a pleasant odor, so it is said. On this one day of the year, these baths are furnished to all frequenters of the public bathhouses and are popular.

During the winter season, the inhabitants of the Flowery Kingdom enjoy another famous bathing day. Orange-flower water is then used and enjoyed.

A Plate of Old Blue China



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by permission of the Metropolitan Museum, New York

Among the heirlooms which many an American housewife cherishes are plates and platters of old blue china, rich in coloring and highly interesting in decoration, with their views of beautiful parts of the country and illustrations of famous incidents connected with its history. However, the business of making this china was an English, rather than an American, venture.

During the latter part of the Eighteenth Century and the early Nineteenth, a group of potters of Staffordshire, England, desirous of opening up a new market for their wares, hit upon the unique scheme of commercializing interest in that new country, the United States of America, by decorating china with pictures of its natural scenery, its public buildings and various events of its history. Occasionally they reproduced portraits of men prominent in the affairs of the new republic. The venture seems to have proved successful, and pieces of this china, which have been handed down in American families as heirlooms, are not only considered choice treasures by their owners, but have, also, acquired a distinct and, in many cases, a high value to collectors.

There were in existence at that time collections of prints known by such titles as "Picturesque Views on the Hudson River," "The Beauties of America," and others. These proved most valuable to the potters, who delighted in reproducing these views. It was the fashion then for many to make what was called "the grand tour" of the new country; such travelers not infrequently brought back with them notebooks, filled with impressions of the sights they had seen, and sometimes with sketches; and these sketches helped the potters many a time. Occasionally some of the more enterprising among them even sent artists over to paint pictures for them, or to make sketches. Niagara Falls, picturesque spots along the Hudson River, the Erie Canal, one of the wonders of the age, and scenes in and about the large cities, New York, Boston and Philadelphia particularly, were among the most popular subjects. Each of the potters bordered his plates and platters and other dishes with a distinctive design, which is quite a help today to the collector. Enoch Wood, for example, one of the best known of the Staffordshire potters, generally combined sea-shells with scrolls and flowers in his borders. James Clews, another excellent craftsman, was accustomed to use flowers and foliage in his, with occasional birds and scrolls. Ridgway and Adams are other names associated with this ware, the latter bordering his views of Niagara Falls with a very ornate design of conventionalized shells, scrolls and flowers.

Among the most popular of the historical scenes, portrayed upon this blue china of Staffordshire, were the "Landing of Christopher Columbus," the "Landing of the Pilgrims" and "William Penn's Treaty with the Indians." The visit of General Lafayette to the United States was also made a theme of decoration.

The illustration represents one of the plates made to commemorate the visit of the great French general to this country, in the year 1824, as it is inscribed. In the foreground, one sees the guns firing a salute to him from the edge of the Battery, while the gunners stand at attention. Beyond the small craft in the harbor, one notices three steamboats, only just beginning, at this time, to be familiar sights. The building at the right was known then, and until fairly recent times, as Castle Garden. For many years, it was New York's opera house, where Jenny Lind sang about the middle of the last century; later on, it became a landing place for immigrants to the United States. Today it is used as a great aquarium, to the constant delight of thousands upon

thousands of children, and grown-ups, too. This is a Clews plate and has one of the flower and foliage borders, which this potter was accustomed to use. The color is a deep, soft, rich blue.

The Staffordshire potters of these times did not confine themselves to blue, however, although that seemed to be the favorite color; they used red, green, purple, lavender and black—not all together, however—just one color at a time with white. Speaking of General Lafayette, his visits to various places, West Point, Mt. Vernon, etc., the ship that brought him across the ocean, and even his home in France, were portrayed upon china, made at this time.

Two famous views of New York adorn platters, which are said to be very rare and valuable at the present date; one shows New York from Brooklyn Heights, the other the same city from "Weehawk." Speaking of them, Mrs. Ada Walker Camell writes in "The Blue China Book": "Nowhere can there be found a more interesting commentary upon the growth of the city during the past century. . . . In place of the massed group of towers, whose outlines call forcibly to mind the silhouettes of the towered cities of mediaeval Italy, together with the vast and varied shipping of the world, which, at the present time, meets the gaze of one approaching New York from the sea, here may be seen a collection of low buildings, loosely filling the point of Manhattan Island, with about a dozen church spires rising from the level of the roofs. Several varieties of vessels, all sailing craft, are upon the waters of the bay; a wind mill, no doubt a relic of Dutch times, appears in the view from Brooklyn Heights; while, looking from the Jersey shore, the distant shores of Long Island and, nearer still, a fair-sized island, intended perhaps for Staten Island. In the left foreground of the view from 'Weehawk,' as the name is printed upon the back of the platter, a Dutch homestead is pictured, with sloping-roofed farm-buildings, snugly nestled within the shelter of a grove of tall pine trees, and a circular driveway bordered with a neat fence. . . . We are indebted for these interesting views of old New York, to W. G. Wall, Esq., the Irish artist, who came to the United States in the year 1818, set up his easel in these sightly places, painted what he saw and sent the sketches to

the Stevenson potteries in Colridge, Staffordshire, for reproduction. The same border of roses and scrolls encircles the two views, but the blue in which they are printed is less intense and more transparent than the blue of the Enoch Wood potteries."

Among the New York buildings, pictured on this china, were St. Paul's Church, Columbia College consisting of one building, and the beautiful City Hall. City Hall Park, where cows grazed peacefully by day and where the sturdy Dutch settlers gathered for their festivities and mass meetings, was also portrayed.

Many Boston views were reproduced as well, among them, the State House, Harvard College, the Atheneum, St. Paul's Church, the Harvard Campus, Boston Common with cows, old mansions bordering upon it, and many others. Philadelphia and Washington also furnished decorative designs. The White House at Washington was reproduced by a number of the potters. A number of scenes from the Revolutionary War were used and, also, portraits of many of the great men of the country. Benjamin Franklin, surrounded by maxims from "Poor Richard's Almanack," was a popular subject.

One interesting old platter bears the seal of the United States, the American eagle holding both the olive branch and the bundle of 13 arrows, a scroll bearing the motto "E Pluribus Unum," and the coats of arms of the 13 original states, is said to be extremely valuable.

"The stories of Colonial America, embodied in the decorations of old-blue china, conclude with a review of the new methods of travel introduced by our forefathers for, although theirs was the leisurely day of the stage coach and the sailing vessel, it was their good fortune to witness the dawn of the Age of Steam," writes Mrs. Camell. She also remarks that, as steamboats improved, "dining tables were provided with sets of blue dishes, ordered from Staffordshire, decorated with pictures of boats." Again she writes:

"So thoroughly did the early Nineteenth Century artists perform their tasks of securing sketches of American scenery upon Staffordshire pottery, that it is quite possible by means of the decorations . . . to enable the student of our early history to make a fairly complete tour of the land, and to look upon it as it appeared a century ago."

Last Minute Place Cards

It was nearly time for the luncheon party to gather and the hostess, all ready to receive her guests, went out into the dining room for one last look at her dainty table. It was very pretty, with the simple doilies that she herself had hemstitched in odd moments showing off against the well polished dark wood, the silver and glasses neatly arranged and the centerpiece, of tiger lilies from her own garden, adding a rich touch of color to the quiet room. But something was lacking.

"I have forgotten the place cards," she exclaimed, "whatver shall I do?" "Have you none in the house that you can use?" asked the guest of honor who was visiting in the house and had followed her hostess into the dining room.

"Not one," was the reply, "and the table does look so much more attractive with them. I shall have to make some. Let us go up to my den and see what we can find to use. I have a useful odds and ends box that ought to help us out."

The odds and ends box did. In it was a part of a sheet of orange-colored cardboard and a roll of narrow black ribbon. The windows of the den looked out over the big old-fashioned garden and there were plenty more tiger lilies, blooming gayly in the sunshine. Just

A Cleaning Hint

That unpleasant ring that is often left on a fabric, after a spot has been removed by gasoline, may be avoided, by adding a little common salt to the gasoline before using it.

EVERY POUND IS PERFECT

Friedman's OAK GROVE OLEOMARGARINE

Friedman Manufacturing Co., Chicago

Peasant Costumes Inspire Children's Frocks

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — Children's clothes have always possessed a particular charm of their own, and today they continually gather added interest. An instance may be given which shows how unexpectedly far reaching the influence of fashions can be. Lately, walking among the hills in a remote district of Wales, apparently without houses or inhabitants in the immediate neighborhood, the sound of little children's laughter was heard. In that part of the world, where tiny cottages are so securely tucked away as to be invisible till one is face to face with them, this was not surprising, but the unlooked for came when a couple of small children appeared round the hillside, wearing, not the usual cotton frock of nondescript type and enveloping pinafore, but each in one of the latest and quite suitable models for children. They were running about, without hats, in search of the first blackberries. One wore a prettily cut navy serge tunic, over an under smock of putty-colored shantung; the other, a soft blue zephyr, showing an equally high standard of excellence. That they were "residents," and not "visitors," was evident by the way in which the interested onlooker was addressed first in Welsh and then in English!

Speaking generally, much brighter colors are used in children's garments than were seen a year or two ago, and they are dressed more individually in every way. Seldom has the choice been so wide and varied as it is today, and this, in a certain degree, as has been noted from time to time, is due to the increasing custom of using the native and peasant costumes of different countries as sources of inspiration. Different parts of the Russian dress have long been used in this way, as well as its effective embroideries, and they are not likely to be given up; simple tunics of wool, crepe and homespun needing no better decoration.

The "moujik's" coat is an example of this, and needs little, if any, adapting to suit many a small wearer. There is a particular native-spun linen, in an unusual shade of blue, found in Burma. This is loosely woven and, more often than not, adorned with beautiful and simple native designs. It makes an ideal material for tunics and smocks. The custom of keeping children in thin holland or linen frocks, throughout the year, giving additional warmth in other ways, is very general, and has much to recommend it. Not only does the amount of handwork put into the garment appear more worth while, but it does away with that trying moment, when frocks that have been put away, after being worn only a month or two, are found to be quite outgrown when the time comes to put them on again.

There are charming adaptations from the well-known Chinese coat, usually the short variety, which, made in shantung, crepe de chine, or soft satin, are worn over a short, straight robe which may be of silk or wool. This should be in some contrasting shade; and the more faithfully the original design is followed, the better the effect gained. A true Chinese hat, as regards shape, flat and quaint, usually completes this scheme. A good design for small boys is taken from a Persian dress, with its simple tunic of serge, and deep "cummerbund" belt, all the decoration being centered on this latter. Again, one of the new out-of-door models for a child is based on the Canadian "blanket suit," invariably worn for skiing and outdoor sports. This, with the stripes introduced by means of an inset of silk, or the effect obtained by handwork, and its accompanying cap or turban, makes a remarkably good outfit for ordinary wear. Other coat models being shown are in many cases long, with a capuchin hood, which is lined with some bright tone, this in turn

being subdued with closely applied soutache braid, while a touch of the same will finish the edge of the sleeves. Or, as an alternative, the entire hood will be carried out in silk tapestry, giving a pretty blurred effect in neutral tones, harmonizing with the color of the coat. Another design shows either one or more deep capes, allied to a slightly fuller skirt. White homespun, lined with beech-leaf brown, glimpses of which are seen as the capes move, looks well and can be worn with a creamy silk or velvet hat, wreathed with leaves of shaded brown.

For festive occasions, there are the daintiest frocks imaginable of white or ecru net. These are made with many little "hand-whipped" frills, and are sometimes oversewn very finely with a pale color, beige, pink or blue, or, again, with minute crystal beads, edging each flounce with fairylike effect. These little frocks, although so dainty, are by no means extravagant, for the net washes perfectly and is very durable. If, however, there is much handwork, such as scalloped flounces or tiny trails of embroidery, the frock should, of course, be sent to a cleaner. Colored net, too, in many beautiful shades, brown, peach and every tone almost of blue and purple, are much used. The color of these is considerably enhanced if they are worn over some blending neutral tint, and wonderful combinations can be obtained.

A French Furniture Polish

A French housekeeper, who likes to keep her mahogany furniture beautifully polished all of the time, has a recipe or formula for a polish which she mixes up herself. It is very easily concocted, she says. The necessary ingredients are 1 pint of naphtha, 1/4 pint of linseed oil and 6 ounces of shellac. This she mixes together well and rubs on her furniture, carefully and continuously, until it has attained the polish that she desires.

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REVIEW OF WORK UPON CONSTITUTION

Massachusetts Convention Perfects and Refers to People Four Amendments, Before Taking Recess Until 1918

After sitting in practically continuous session for nearly six months, and referring to the voters four proposed amendments to the state constitution, three of which were ratified at the polls on Nov. 6, the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention on Wednesday took a recess until next year. It is to reconvene within 10 days following the prorogation of the forthcoming Legislature, when the process of revising the constitution will be resumed.

The chief accomplishments of the first session now ended consisted in perfecting and referring to the people constitutional amendments (1) to establish a state system of absent voting, (2) to prohibit the expenditure of public money for privately controlled institutions, except charitable institutions, (3) to authorize the State or any municipality to take and distribute foodstuffs and other necessities, in time of emergency, in order to maintain reasonable prices, and (4) to authorize the employment of the popular initiative and referendum with regard to constitutional and legislative questions.

At its next session the convention is expected to give detailed discussion to 25 other propositions which have received favorable committee reports, and probably to a majority more of those reported unfavorably. Among the former are woman suffrage, prohibition, a form of state budget, regulation and restriction of hours of labor, and compensation of municipalities for loss of taxes on property of educational institutions.

That the first of the three amendments above have already been ratified by large majorities at the polls and have become a part of the state constitution is due to the decision of the delegates to submit each proposed amendment as a separate issue, rather than to ask the ratification en bloc of an entirely revised constitution. The voters had become familiar with the purposes of these amendments as a result of their previous discussion in the state Legislature and in the public prints.

The large majorities with which the trading, absent voting and anti-absent amendments were ratified by the citizens gives evidence of the popular approval of the work of the convention, which is the first held by the State since 1853. Advocates of the initiative and referendum, which the convention voted on Wednesday to refer to the people, believe this proposed amendment will be ratified also, and by a big majority, when it goes before the citizens at the state election next fall.

Greatest interest in the three referenda was shown at the polls this month in the anti-absent amendment. The majority of 75,972 votes in its favor was considered a sweeping vindication of the fundamentals which it represents, namely, separation of church and State. A total of 336,636 votes were cast on the anti-absent amendment, the public trading amendment receiving the second largest number of votes, 312,946, the majority for this proposition being 209,292. Though fewer citizens voted on the absent voting amendment, it nevertheless received the large majority of 155,196 favorable votes.

Many representative citizens, and delegates to the convention, would have had the convention continue its deliberations through the month of December, in an effort to complete its task forthwith, but a majority of the delegates decided otherwise, at the same time resisting efforts to expedite the work by holding night sessions. Despite the earnest contests waged over the several propositions before it, the session just ended, under the guidance of former Gov. John L. Bates, the presiding officer, was harmonious and lacking in the spectacular, although progressive, character.

The most prominent contest within the convention came on the anti-absent amendment. The form in which it was finally adopted was a compromise of the various factions. This contest within the convention was very greatly enlarged upon when, in an ante-election campaign, the amendment was vigorously opposed by the Roman Catholic hierarchy, which up to that time had remained silent, and had seen the amendment adopted by the convention with 275 votes in its favor and only 25 votes recorded in opposition. Numerous Roman Catholic delegates who were recorded with the majority were publicly flayed by Cardinal O'Connor for supporting the amendment, and later an editorial in The Pilot, the official organ of the Roman Catholic diocese, announced that efforts would be launched to repeal the anti-absent amendment at the first opportunity.

The initiative and referendum plan aroused interest in the convention second only to that created by the anti-absent question. This was due in considerable measure to amendments, retained in the proposition as it was referred to the voters, designed to remove from popular vote the anti-absent amendment itself, and also all other matters relating to religion and religious institutions.

From the outset it was clear that the subject of the initiative and referendum was generally favored in the convention. Despite a stubborn contest to defeat it by resort to Fabian maneuvers, and, it was charged, to lead it down with undesirable amendments, the delegates agreed to the proposition with 35 votes to spare, the

final roll call recording 163 yeas and 125 nays.

Absent voting was taken up with an interest intensified by the plans of the Washington Government to mobilize a national army of two million or more soldiers. Now that the people have expressed their approval of the plan, it is expected that the incoming Legislature will provide the necessary regulations for putting it into operation. Indeed, a bill has already been filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives prescribing a legal plan for permitting soldiers, sailors, and in fact any voter who may be away from home on election day, to have the full exercise of their franchise from a distance.

The trading amendment was considered by the convention at a time when it was becoming obvious that the European nations allied against the Central Powers must inevitably look to the United States to make up the balance of their prospective food deficiency during the coming winter. This meant drastic restriction of the domestic supply of foodstuffs and other necessities, with the consequent tendency to inflation of prices, and its attendant hardships, especially in congested centers of population. Under the amendment to the constitution which the voters recently ratified, the Legislature may promulgate regulations under which the state or municipal governments will be able to go into the business of dealing in necessities, during the period of the war, or of any other emergency, for the purpose of eliminating middlemen's profits, and otherwise to reduce prices to the people of the State.

Statistics of the convention, compiled by the committee on rules and procedure, show that a total of 302 proposals for constitutional amendments were introduced at the first session. Of these, 42 were reported adversely and rejected; one proposition (embracing four original propositions) was reported favorably and rejected; four (embracing 26 original propositions) were reported favorably and accepted. A total of 170 reports (embracing 230 original propositions) still remain to be disposed of, and these include three resolutions introduced under the rules.

DRY ZONE ASKED IN SAN FRANCISCO

Presbytery Urges, as War Measure, That Saloons Be Banished From Entire Bay District

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Demanding the closing of all saloons in San Francisco and the entire Bay district, the San Francisco Presbytery, representing more than 10,000 Presbyterians in San Francisco, Oakland and Berkeley, calls upon the supervisors of these cities, and President Wilson, in case the local authorities should fail to act before Jan. 1, to establish a dry zone "around the Presidio and all other points in the vicinity of San Francisco." Resolutions vigorously urging this measure for the protection of soldiers and sailors were adopted unanimously by the Presbytery, after its special committee, appointed to investigate the sale of liquor to men in the army and navy, had reported through its chairman, the Rev. Josiah Sibley. The committee's report reviewed at some length the persistent resistance offered by the saloon interests to the enforcement of the federal law and municipal ordinance prohibiting the sale of liquor to sailors and soldiers, and the constant violations of these statutes, in spite of frequent convictions. It cited the record of United States District Attorney John W. Preston's office, showing 150 convictions for such selling; alleged that from 50 to 60 soldiers at the Presidio were often in the guardhouses at one time for alcoholic causes; noted that Capt. Harry George, commandant of the United States Navy Yard at Mare Island, has forbidden his men to visit Vallejo because of the lawlessness of the saloons there, and the refusal of the Vallejo city officials to clean up the town; and quoted United States Judge W. W. Morrow, who has sentenced many offenders, as declaring: "Absolute prohibition in San Francisco is bound to result from the violations of the federal liquor laws by San Francisco saloon owners."

The resolutions adopted by the Presbytery follow:

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Presbytery, in view of the deterioration wrought in the efficiency of our soldiers and sailors by alcoholic liquors, urges the boards of supervisors of San Francisco and Alameda counties and the city councils of Oakland and Alameda to take immediate measures to enact immediately legislation for the closing of all saloons within their respective territories, said legislation to become effective not later than Jan. 1, 1918.

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Presbytery urges the county councils of national defense of San Francisco and Alameda counties to request their respective boards of supervisors patriotically to bar the saloons from their territories during the continuation of the war.

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Presbytery, after having considered the matter and being concerned for the welfare of our soldiers and sailors, urges the President of the United States to establish a zone within a radius of five miles from every army post or camp, within which the sale of liquor shall be prohibited.

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Presbytery urges the President to proceed to establish a zone around the Presidio and all other points immediately in the vicinity of San Francisco not later than Jan. 1, 1918, unless local authorities have taken steps to banish the saloons prior to that date."

"LUXURY" MILK MAY BE CURTAILED

Large Amount of Grain and Labor Used to Maintain Fancy Cattle a Problem for Federal Milk Commissions

How much grain and how much of the available farm labor of the United States can be spared for the production of an expensive or so-called "luxury" milk, and whether the rules and regulations covering a commodity which sells to a few comparatively wealthy customers at from 20 to 25 cents a quart, shall be enforced in the production of milk for general use, are among the questions which the federal milk commissions, soon to be organized in the principal consuming centers, must be called upon to consider.

It has been only within the past 25 years that certain wealthy people of the United States have gone into extensive farming and dairying, and have established routes for the sale of what they claim to be high grade milk. The extremists in this business are the producers of so-called "certified" milk, which, it is claimed, conforms strictly to certain regulations laid down by milk specialists familiar with the latest theories regarding dairying methods.

Not long ago a national association of certified milk producers agreed to charge not more than 25 cents a quart for their milk, although several of these producers declared that, because of the exacting requirements, the cost of production was not less than 36 cents a quart and that the maintenance of their herds of registered Guernseys, Jerseys and Ayrshire cattle was more or less a fad.

In addition to the farms which produce and sell the so-called certified milk are a large number of other farms which also maintain high-grade cattle and use elaborate dairying methods, but not to such an extent as the former.

Up to the present time these expensive dairies have been confined to the neighborhood of the larger cities of the country, where there is a demand and a willingness to pay almost any price for milk that bears some sort of an official seal.

There are not a very great number of such dairies, but it is estimated that they produce about 10 per cent of the milk consumed in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, and perhaps a few other of the larger cities.

So many milk laws have been passed by the Massachusetts Legislature, and so many regulations have been imposed by local authorities that at the present time all milk produced in the State must contain 3.35 per cent of butter fats, the dairies must conform to certain rules, and in many of the large consuming centers the sale of "loose" milk, or milk dipped from large containers for the retail trade is forbidden, and milk sold for retail or house delivery must be in bottles.

The committee on agriculture of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in its milk producing investigation last summer found that the cost of producing milk in Massachusetts was 6.57 cents a quart, or about 20 per cent more than in the adjoining State of New Hampshire. The cost in Maine was found to be 6.25 cents on June 1, for milk of ordinary grade, yet on a specialized milk farm at Wells, Me., where a herd of 50 Guernseys are maintained and the latest dairying methods employed, the cost of producing a quart of milk was 12.1 cents, or nearly double the average cost in the State.

In the 11 months ending Nov. 1, 1917, the 50 Guernseys on the Wells farm produced approximately 50,000 quarts of milk at a cost of \$9563, but which, sold in the form of butter, cream and whole milk, brought returns of only \$7580. As certain of the stock on the farm was also sold, the total receipts of the farm amounted to close to \$8000, a loss of a trifle more than 2 cents a quart on the milk. Yet some of this Guernsey milk was sold among summer cottagers at Kennebunkport for 20 cents a quart, and the owner of the farm declared that he could have obtained 40 cents a quart from the same customers. Most of the cream was shipped to Boston and sold to the private trade at an average of \$1.25 a quart. The butter also brought fancy prices.

The grain expense on this Wells farm for the 11 months was \$2303, while \$3254 was paid out for labor, the former being about 24 per cent and the latter 34 per cent of the total cost of production.

On other farms in Maine where ordinary milk is produced, the grain cost for producing 80,000 quarts of milk was \$1575, and the labor cost \$1674, according to the tables compiled by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. In other words, the amount of grain consumed at Wells, if used on an average Maine farm, would have produced 106,000 quarts of milk, while the same amount of labor would have produced 119,000 quarts.

The average daily consumption of milk in Boston is 350,000 quarts, so that had the Wells farm facilities been employed in producing ordinary grades of milk for the benefit of the Boston consumer, some 70 miles away, the production would have amounted to a trifle under 1 per cent of the total amount required for the Boston trade. The Wells farm, however, is only one of 50 or 60 similar farms within a radius of 100 miles of Boston which, it is estimated, supply about 10 per cent of the total daily consumption in Boston. Allowing that a large percentage produce milk at a cost similar to that at Wells, it will be seen that "luxury" milk is being sold to certain wealthy customers at a considerable expense, and that in its production a considerable amount of grain and labor is being diverted from the farm where ordinary grades are produced.

BOSTON ORCHESTRA TO PLAY IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Notwithstanding a ruling reported to have been given out by Attorney-General Gregory, regarding the exclusion of alien enemies from the District of Columbia, it is understood that the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Karl Muck, conductor, will give its concert here on the afternoon of Tuesday, Dec. 4. The number of members of the orchestra who would be excluded from appearing here under the provisions of the presidential proclamation is said to be 18. This number is not regarded as enough, to hinder the organization from presenting its monthly programs throughout the winter at the National Theater.

FIFTH REPORT MADE ON BOSTON BONDING

Finance Commission Discusses Disappearance of Any Record of \$10,000 Involved in Recent Hearings Before the Board

In the fifth report of the Boston Finance Commission on the results of its investigation into the liability bonding business done by the City of Boston, it is declared that "notwithstanding efforts at concealment of witnesses, close associates of the Mayor, that \$10,000 from two contractors having large dealings with the city passed into the hands of Francis L. Daly, the intimate friend and former partner of the Mayor, and cannot be accounted for thereafter. This money reached Francis L. Daly in a stock transaction involving shares in the Oakmount Land Company, in which Edwin P. Fitzgerald, Francis L. Daly and others were interested."

The commission states that "this information was obtained by investigating the financial transactions of Edwin P. Fitzgerald, Francis L. Daly and others and by investigating the Oakmount Land Company, its organization and exploitation." The report gives a summary of the evidence regarding the business and insurance business done by Peter J. Fitzgerald and his son, Edwin P. Fitzgerald. It recounts the fact that the commission had to appeal to the Supreme Court of the State to secure part of the evidence desired of witnesses.

It is recalled that at one session of the investigation, Mr. Daly testified that the money paid by two street paving contractors, who Edwin P. Fitzgerald reluctantly testified were George M. Stevens of the Central Construction Company and William J. Clark of the Roman Road and Bermudez companies, might have been used by him in a political campaign, but his final testimony was that neither he nor Mr. Morse, the Finance Commission's accountant, could find any trace of it.

The report tells of the finding of a deposit of \$40,000, placed to the credit of Edwin P. Fitzgerald on Oct. 15, 1915. It appeared that this money was used in the purchase of four lots of land in Jamaica Plain and that the two contractors who afterward had dealings with the city became interested in the company.

Then the report relates that Mr. Clark and Mr. Stevens, before the commission, had admitted that they had never received any dividends or any interest on the money they had invested in the Oakmount Land Company. It was brought out that Mr. Stevens and Mr. Clark are brothers-in-law.

The report resumes: "Thus \$10,000 was invested by these two brothers-in-law in the Oakmount Land Company proposition. Although this \$10,000 was, according to the testimony, paid for 100 shares of stock in the company, no record of its receipt appeared in any of the bank deposits of the corporation and its books could not be obtained, although all the known officers of the corporation were summoned."

"Edwin P. Fitzgerald received this \$10,000 on Oct. 1, 1915, and paid Francis L. Daly \$10,000 by check on Oct. 5, who then deposited this sum in the Fidelity Trust Company. When Francis L. Daly was questioned as to why because of this sum he could not explain to the commission what had happened of it."

"Inasmuch as the land cost \$41,000 and \$40,000 was received on the mortgage, the \$10,000 was clearly not needed for the purchase of the land. Francis L. Daly used the money placed to his credit in the Fidelity Trust Company Oct. 5, 1915, by drawing four checks against it. These checks, though demanded, were not produced on the claim that they had been destroyed."

HIGHER RAIL RATES SOUGHT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—In view of the increased demands of war service upon the various rail carriers, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation has petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission to authorize such increases as will meet "the serious conditions which confront the railroads of this country."

HOWLAND PAPERS TO BE PROTESTED

Either Andrew J. Peters or Herman Hormel Will File Complaint as to Validity of Signatures Upon Nomination Papers

Either Andrew J. Peters, candidate for Mayor of Boston, or Herman Hormel, president of the Republican City Committee, expects to file complaint with the Election Board of Boston, questioning the validity of the signatures endorsing the candidacy of Frank B. Howland of Roxbury for mayor of Boston. Mr. Hormel said today that he intends to file complaint after the Election Board has certified the names, and Mr. Peters said that if Mr. Hormel did not carry out his intention, he would question the validity of the names filed within 14 minutes of the closing time.

Suspicion has been aroused in Republican political circles today regarding these names that were secured in the eleventh hour. It is noted that Mr. Howland first declared himself as a candidate for the City Council, but changed to the mayoralty race. Some believe that the object was to get another candidate in the field and thereby split the vote sufficiently to reelect Mayor Curley.

Commenting on the eleventh-hour announcement of candidacy of Mr. Howland today, Mr. Peters said: "We are making no official statement, but we are watching the thing pretty closely."

One man at the campaign headquarters for Mr. Peters said he believed that many of the names were secured by city employees among city employees. Another ventured to say that many of the names were copied directly from the register of voters, without questioning the voters. The Election Board has until 5 p. m. Dec. 3, to certify the names, and they will then be open to inspection by the public until Dec. 5.

It was said at the Election Department today that the name of James O'Neal, Socialist candidate for Mayor, will not appear on the ballot because he did not have enough indorsements to have it placed there.

Mayor Curley today characterized as "absurd" the statement that he was intending to remove John H. Dillon as chairman of the Park and Recreation Department. He laughed when this reported statement of one of the candidates for Mayor had been called to his attention and declared: "Let me tell you once more, Andrew J. Peters is the only opponent I have in the race."

It was said at the election department today that the Election Board had decided to grant a hearing to George T. Daly, 468 Massachusetts Avenue, on his complaint that he was at the election department on time Tuesday to file the names of his indorseers for the City Council, but that the commotion and confusion at that place prevented him from filing them.

More women are registered to vote in Boston on Dec. 18 than ever have been before in the history of this city. At 10 o'clock Wednesday night when the time for registration for the coming city election closed, just 21,264 women were registered to vote for the two positions on the Boston School Committee to be filled this year. The number of men registered for the election, when a Mayor, three councilmen, and two school committeemen are to be chosen, is 117,747, an increase of 13,805 since Sept. 1. Last year the registration of men numbered 118,110. The largest number of women previously registered in Boston was 20,700 and that was in 1888, the first time women voted in Massachusetts.

From now on the campaign for Mayor, Council and School Committee will be pressed with vigor. Mayor Curley will speak tomorrow night at a meeting in the National Theater, 533 Tremont Street, South End. It is planned to make this a ratification meeting and a Democratic reception to the Mayor. Senator Edward F. McLaughlin, of the Democratic City Committee, is to preside and introduce the speakers. The Mayor intends to take the stand in earnest now and every night will find him speaking at meetings in various parts of the city.

Andrew J. Peters, whom Mr. Curley repeatedly insists is his only real opponent for the position of Mayor, last night issued a short statement regarding Spanish war veteran's legislation yesterday. The statement says: "Mayor Curley's assertion that I have tried to evade responsibility for my vote on a Spanish War Veteran's Bill in 1903 is undoubtedly in line with his peculiar 'decadence of politics,' which is, according to his testimony before the Finance Commission, that every statement issued by a candidate in the heat of a campaign must not be assumed to be 'absolutely true.'"

"Certainly Mr. Curley's charge is not only not 'absolutely true,' but absolutely false."

Congressman Peter F. Tague was present last night at a reception at the home of Michael C. O'Neil in Brighton. He made a short speech at the request of his friends. During the course of his remarks, the Congressman called upon Mayor Curley to affirm or deny the charge that he is about to remove John H. Dillon, acting chairman of the Park and Recreation Department from office. Mr. Tague said in part:

"In my recent speeches I have asked Mayor Curley pertinent questions relating to his maladministration of the city's affairs. He has not attempted to answer any one of them or to offer anything whatever in rebuttal. I want to ask him further tonight if it is true, as has been charged, that he has been interested in the profits derived from questionable photographs shown in Bos-

ton theaters which have been licensed by his office?"

"I want him to tell the people of Boston also if he has had any financial interest in theaters which he licensed in Boston?"

Congressman James A. Gallivan spoke yesterday afternoon in the club house of the South Bay Associates in Broadway, South Boston. He held Mayor Curley responsible for the removal of the Cove Street Bridge and for failure to develop the Strandway according to his mayoralty campaign promise of four years ago. Mr. Gallivan said:

"Mayor Hibbard was appealed to by the railroad interests but refused to desert South Boston's interests. Mayor Fitzgerald was repeatedly importuned to remove the bridge but stood by South Boston."

"Mayor Curley, forgetting the strong support he received in South Boston, shortly after his election, started a movement which resulted in his street commissioners, at his request, discontinuing Cove Street bridge, and now we find it being torn down and removed as old junk by his former business partner, Marks Angell."

"His repeated boasts about making the Strandway a glorious garden spot have been nothing but flimsy promises. It is almost a mud heap, with no genuine development taking place, despite the fact that hundreds of thousands of dollars have been at his disposal to complete the work."

CONSUL LOGAN GOES TO SINGAPORE POST

MANILA, P. I.—George L. Logan, legislative secretary to the Governor-General, is leaving for Singapore, where he has recently been assigned as American consul. Mr. Logan's family will stay in Manila until the end of March, to permit his four children to finish their course this year in the city schools. Mr. Logan completes eight years of service with the insular Government, says the Times, having come to the islands in 1909 as secretary of the Philippine Commission.

PROFESSOR TAFT TO SPEAK

Prof. William Howard Taft, chairman of the board of trustees of Hampton Institute, will be the principal speaker at the Dr. Hollis B. Frissell exercises in the Old South Church tonight. A chorus from the institute will sing old-fashioned plantation melodies. In addition to Professor Taft, Dr. Samuel C. Mitchell, president of Delaware College, and William H. Lewis of Boston are to speak, with the Rev. Francis G. Peabody of Cambridge presiding.

ARKANSAS APPLES SHIPPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BENTONVILLE, Ark.—Although apple production in the Arkansas apple district was below normal this year, higher prices enabled the growers to reap more profit than usual. Prices averaged about 75 cents a bushel. One commission firm alone bought 120 cars here. One grower near Centerton sold the product of his 25-acre orchard for \$4900. Ninety-five cars were shipped from Gentry and 50 cars from Decatur.

ADDRESSES MUST BE SENT IN

Registrants under the "selective service" law must keep their local boards informed of changes of residence in order that there may be no slip-up on the "questionnaires" to be mailed this month, according to a fresh warning issued today by Provost Marshal General Crowder. Failure in this regard will operate to deprive registrants of their right to claim exemption or discharge.

MANY ALIENS AFFECTED

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—President Wilson's war order, which prohibits aliens from approaching within 100 yards of any water front, railroad terminal, wharf or grain elevator, will affect approximately 9000 enemy aliens in Milwaukee, who will not be permitted to go within 100 yards of the lake shore and will be barred from railroad terminals, says the Milwaukee Journal.

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CONGRESSMAN TO DENY CONSPIRACY

Representative Nelson of Wisconsin Waives Constitutional Guarantee in Draft Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MADISON, Wis.—Congressman John M. Nelson of Wisconsin will waive his constitutional guarantee of immunity from arrest, and is now on his way from Washington, D. C., to Madison, to appear in the Federal Court here to plead not guilty to the indictment returned against him by the Federal Grand Jury on Wednesday night, charging conspiracy with his son, Byron, to obstruct the operation of the Selective Draft Law.

Representative Nelson's son, Byron, who by the new indictment has been made liable to further arrest, wired from Spring Coulee, Canada, on Thursday night, that he will immediately start for Madison. He will not be able to appear in court before Tuesday or Wednesday of next week.

Both men are coming voluntarily. The original indictment against Byron Nelson, returned on Oct. 26, charged him with failure to register under the draft. To this he pleaded not guilty.

The new indictment charges conspiracy between father and son to obstruct the operation of the draft law. Much of the evidence on which the joint indictment was returned was obtained from sources outside the State of Wisconsin.

OBSERVATION CARS TO CHICAGO STOPPED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Discontinuance of observation cars on all through New York-Chicago trains has been announced by the New York Central railroad today.

These cars are to be eliminated to "permit handling of more passengers and avoid hauling space not actually needed—to the end that fuel and man power will be conserved," the announcement says.

Further curtailment of fast, luxurious train service between New York and Chicago is expected by railroad men following the announcement that the Pennsylvania's Broadway Limited would make its last trip today.

WOMEN'S MUNICIPAL LEAGUE.

Its new quarters in the Nottingham Chambers, 25 Huntington Avenue, will be opened by the Women's Municipal League with a housewarming on Tuesday afternoon. The acting president, Mrs. Thomas Sherwin, will make a short address. In compliance with the request of the Food Commissioner no refreshments will be served.

Holiday Goods

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NEW LIBERTY LOAN COMES IN FEBRUARY

Campaign of Education Is Outlined as a Preliminary—Secretary McAdoo Calls for the Aid of Experienced Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The next Liberty Loan will be issued about Feb. 1, according to an announcement given out at the Treasury Department on Thursday. Steps are now being taken in preparation for the next campaign. Because of the spontaneity with which the American people answered the last call, government officials feel that there will be no delinquency in subscribing the next loan.

It is pointed out that each day the people of the country are beginning to realize more and more what the war really means, its world-wide significance. Because Americans returning daily from the embattled countries of Europe are able to give a clearer idea of conditions there, and to express the exigencies of the European situation in such a light as to make it even more understandable than ever before that in order to make the world safe for democracy, Germany must be absolutely conquered, conquered so as to banish from her consciousness the thought of world domination, Government officials concur in the belief that the spontaneity of the response of the American people to the call for money with which to pay the expenses of the war will be in direct proportion to the degree of their understanding of the duty of this country and her citizens in the present conflict. That the people may understand what this country is fighting for, how important a part money will play in the winning of the war, a campaign of education is being inaugurated by the Treasury Department.

Secretary McAdoo on Thursday called a conference, to be held at the Treasury Department, on Dec. 10, of representatives of the Liberty Loan committees in each of the 12 federal reserve districts, and of the woman's Liberty Loan organization.

The object of the conference, as set forth in letters sent by the Secretary to the governors of the federal reserve banks and to the woman's Liberty Loan committee, is to perfect, for the period of the war, Liberty Loan organizations throughout the country, and to obtain, for the benefit of the Treasury Department and of the various committees, the experiences of the executives and workers in the several districts.

While the Secretary has announced that there will be no further Liberty Loan issued, at least until after Feb. 1, he has given notice that he believes it essential that educational work in preparation for future loans be conducted continuously, so that the people may become fully acquainted with the worth of Government securities, the advantages of thrift and economy, and the financial needs of the Government to wage war against Germany.

Invitations to attend the conference have been sent to the governors of the federal reserve banks. They also have been asked to select and send to the meeting at least three of the principal Liberty Loan executives of their districts. The members of the woman's Liberty Loan committee, and the federal directors of that committee, have also been invited to attend.

Those attending the conference will include executives, publicity managers, heads of speaking bureaus, and men familiar with accounting and mechanical details of past Liberty Loan campaigns. These specialists have been asked to bring samples of all printed matter issued, and to be ready to make thorough explanations of all campaign work undertaken, so that methods used successfully in one district may be made available in others.

Between the first and second Liberty Loan campaigns, similar work was done by correspondence and by visits of treasury officials to different districts. But the Secretary has concluded that more effective organizations may be built up by bringing the representatives of all districts together.

The conference will last most of the week of Dec. 10, and in addition to the general conference, there will be special meetings of men and women engaged in the same kind of endeavor.

BEER AND TOBACCO SEEN AS ENEMIES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University, in a lecture on the "Economic Aspects of Food Conservation," delivered to a Yale audience, according to a New Haven dispatch to the North American, scored the liquor traffic as the "greatest of our pro-German enemies within." He also attacked the tobacco organizations.

"We use up in beer daily," he said, "enough grain to make 7,000,000 loaves of bread, or nearly enough to supply the soldiers of all our European allies."

He charged that a large part of the tobacco campaign now is being engineered by the trusts in order to increase their production "by making it seem that tobacco is closely connected with military life."

DALLAS CHILD LABOR SURVEY COMPLETE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DALLAS, Tex.—Less than 50 children under 16 are employed in the various factories and other industrial plants of Dallas whose products enter into interstate commerce. This an-

nouncement by Miss Florence E. Pierce of the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, was made after a thorough investigation of all plants employing children in this section. Miss Pierce issued certificates to industrial plants for children employed who are within the age prescribed by the new federal statute, effective Sept. 1. The federal law requires that children be over 14 before they are permitted to work in any establishment which manufactures or handles merchandise for interstate shipment. The Texas statute prohibits its children under 15 from working in any plant, except in cases where the parent is dependent on the labor of the child for support.

IOWA BREWERS NOT TO ATTACK DRY LAW

OMAHA, Neb.—Iowa brewery men will make no organized effort to have the next State Legislature repeal laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, so they claim. Anthony F. Heep, formerly secretary and treasurer of the Dubuque Brewing and Maltting Company, is authority for the statement, according to a dispatch from Dubuque to the World-Herald. Mr. Heep, who was recognized as one of the big liquor men of the State during the "moist" era, has disposed of his brewery buildings and is now president of a large realty concern.

"Iowa is dry," said Mr. Heep, "and will remain dry if the people are depending upon former brewers to swing it back into the wet column."

"The war is the big reason. It has caused the imposition of heavy liquor taxes and may cause the Government to prohibit the manufacture of beer and wines in the interests of food conservation. Brewery men would be foolish to start up again."

ARIZONA HOLDING HIDES FOR ADVANCE

CHICAGO, Ill.—While prices for footwear are soaring steadily, in Arizona alone there are at least 10,000 cowhides held for an advance in prices, says a dispatch from Globe, Ariz. The owners have no idea of turning them loose on the market until the expected rise in prices scheduled for January.

These 10,000 hides, when converted into sole leather, mean soles for at least 240,000 pairs of shoes. One holder said that hides enough are now in storage in Arizona to make at least one pair of shoes for every soldier enlisted under the Stars and Stripes. He says he holds 1000 of them, a Phoenix meat company, 2000; a Flagstaff concern, 1000; a Jerome outfit, 1500; a Douglas concern, 1000, and a Bisbee wholesaler 1500.

NEW AUDITORIUM FORMALLY ACCEPTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAVANNAH, Ga.—The new municipal auditorium has been formally accepted by the city of Savannah, this action being taken after inspection of the building by the Mayor and members of the original auditorium commission, together with the committee which now has it in charge. The decision to accept the building carries with it the proviso that Henrik Wallin, the architect, shall furnish a statement that the building has been completed according to specifications. The architect is also under bond to guarantee the building for a year against defects.

THE JEWS AND PALESTINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—A resolution stating: "That this meeting, being unanimously in favor of the reconstitution of Palestine as the national home of the Jewish people, trusts that His Majesty's Government will use its best endeavors for the achievement of this object," has been adopted by 250 Jewish institutions, communities, and organizations representing Zionists and non-Zionists, in 12 of the principal cities in the United Kingdom, including London, Glasgow, Dublin and Cardiff. In the majority of cases it was passed by the Jewish Representative Council which speaks in the name of all synagogues, trade unions, and friendly societies. The London synagogues, at a conference attended by 36 delegates, adopted the resolution, as did the Council of the United Jewish Friendly Societies, which represents over 50,000 members, and other Jewish organizations.

TOMORROW'S ADDRESSES.

H. Charles Woods, "The Near East in the Great War," Huntington Hall, Lowell Institute, 5 p. m.

Frank J. Goodnow, "The Future—China in the Twentieth Century," Huntington Hall, Lowell Institute, 8 p. m.

Don C. Seitz, "The Newspaper Trade," Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy street, 1 p. m.

Dr. George W. Nasmyth, "The Future of Constantinople," Massachusetts Branch of the Woman's Peace Party, 421 Boylston street, 11:30 a. m.

Seumas MacManus, "A Tour Around Ireland," Old South Meeting House, 10:30 a. m.

Miss Ruth G. Bacon, "Indians, Historic and Modern," Business Women's Club, Peabody Museum, Harvard University, 2:30 p. m.

GREAT OIL BARGE FINISHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DUBUQUE, Ia.—A steel oil barge, said to be the largest tank of its kind ever constructed, has been finished by the Dubuque Boat & Boiler Works and sent down the river to be delivered to the Standard Oil Company at New Orleans. It is 275 feet long and has a beam of 55 feet. There are 40 tanks, with a total capacity of 30,000 barrels, of oil.

NAVY TO MAN ALL MERCHANT SHIPS

Disciplined Crews to Be Drawn From Reserves Are to Provide Protection Against Attacks by Submarines—All to Enlist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That vessels traversing the submarine zone may be safeguarded the better, the Government will, in the near future, according to tentative plans which have already been approved by Secretaries Baker and Daniels, place all American merchant vessels engaged in transatlantic service under naval operation. This proposal, it is thought, will soon be adopted by the Shipping Board.

The plan is to operate the ships with naval reserves, enlisting into the service the present officers and men of the merchant fleet. Those who do not wish to enlist will be shifted to the South American and Pacific trades. Officials believe the great majority are ready to enter the navy service.

Naval operation of the merchant fleet has been talked of ever since the United States went to war, but heretofore the Shipping Board has objected to naval crews for any vessels other than transports. Officials of the board, however, finally have been won over, and at a conference with War and Navy Department officials they endorsed the plan as the best method of getting and keeping trained and disciplined crews. It will be formally adopted probably next week.

A greater part of the American merchant marine already is engaged in overseas service, and virtually all of the new ships from the ways will be put into the trade. It is estimated that some 15,000 merchant ship officers and seamen will be taken into the naval reserve service. Regulations will undergo adjustments designed to make enlistment easy.

The problem of pay for both officers and men has been solved by an arrangement under which owners of vessels would make up the difference between the navy pay and the present wage rate. Enlisted men in the naval reserve are paid about one-third of what ordinary seamen in the merchant service draw. Merchant fleet officers also are paid more than naval officers in the lower commissioned grades.

Both the Shipping Board and the Navy Department are conducting training schools, and under the plan the Shipping Board's school would be turned over to the Navy Department. Men applying for training first would be enlisted in the reserve, and then training would be given to them. There is great difficulty now, it is said, in holding men trained in the Shipping Board's schools. Enlistment before training would solve this problem.

More than 100,000 officers and men, it is estimated, will be needed to man the great fleet of vessels American shipyards will turn out next year. The Navy Department already has trained nearly 50,000 men for the reserve service, and although many of them now are in active service, several thousand are available for merchant crews.

One decided advantage of naval operation of the merchant fleet, pointed out by officials, is that in a pinch the merchant fleet could call on the regular navy for men. The intention, however, is to use, as far as possible, only men in the reserve service.

It is considered likely that some seamen will refuse to enter the reserve, because once in and called to active duty, a man cannot resign during the war. Such men would be placed on ships in other trade routes, but eventually it appears probable the plan will be extended to all services, and men refusing to join the reserve may be forced out.

Extension of the plan, officials believe, will work out automatically. If a ship, for instance, were withdrawn from the South American service for a trip through the war zone, her officers and men would be compelled to become members of the reserve before sailing, but a ship withdrawn from transatlantic service for another service would retain her naval reserve officers and crew.

Many merchant officers and men already are in the reserve, but have not been called to service. The Navy Department's policy has been to enlist all the men it could, but where a man is already performing active sea service he has been left on the inactive list.

Nationalization of the merchant fleet by using naval reserve crews will have no practical effect upon the treatment of the ships in foreign ports, as all of them will ply to allied countries. It probably will make the crews liable to capture as prisoners of war, but since the German submarines rarely undertake to carry off prisoners, the effect of this will be negligible.

WOMEN CONDUCTORS TO GET MEN'S PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Announcement has been made by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the New York City Railways Company that in considering applications for women for places as station employees on the subway and elevated lines, and as conductors on the surface cars, preference will be given to those who are dependent relatives of employees now in the army and navy. The pay for women employees will be the same as that of the men.

Women will be employed as ticket sellers in the new subway, which will be opened in a few weeks. Frank Hedley, general manager of the Interborough, says that if labor conditions make it necessary, women will

also be used as ticket choppers on the subway and elevated. Although it is not the policy of the company to replace men now employed with women, they will be employed to fill vacancies as they occur. Applicants must be between the ages of 21 and 45. The women will work six days a week and those acting as conductors on the surface cars will only operate cars equipped with prepayment apparatus and will work only eight hours a day instead of 10, as the men conductors do.

OHIO DRYS WILL RENEW CAMPAIGN

Will Not Contest Result of Recent State Election, but Will Resubmit Amendment

COLUMBUS, O.—Ohio drys have decided to submit the prohibition amendment again next year, with the provisions of the measure exactly the same as this year's, except that it is to go into effect in little less than seven months, if it passes, instead of a year and three months. It is to go into effect the fourth Monday in May, 1919, the end of the saloon license year.

Charges were made that J. A. O'Dwyer, member of the Lucas County Board of Elections, was on the payroll of the wets, and that T. L. McDonough, member of the Cuyahoga County Board, had ejected a number of dry challengers from precinct booths on election day. Action in the matter was left to J. A. White, manager of the Ohio Dry Federation, with the understanding that he will make a protest to the Secretary of State. Mr. White would not say whether he expects to ask for the removal of O'Dwyer and McDonough.

The federation decided not to demand a state-wide recount of the election results, though the election was lost by but 1137 votes. Whether contests are to be filed in Cuyahoga, Hamilton and Lucas counties was left to the state executive committee and the three county committees to decide.

CARMEN TO HOLD ELECTION

Boston Street Carmen's Union will hold its annual election next Monday. Matthew J. Higgins and Thomas G. Doyle are candidates for president. William T. Timmins and Patrick O'Neill are opponents for the position of business agent. John J. Hurley is unopposed for recording secretary. Other candidates are: For vice-president, Eugene Sullivan and Daniel Dunlap; financial secretary, Ernest Fernstrom and Charles Ross; assistant secretary, Miss Margaret Grattan and Toby Lyons. Frank Long of the Bartlett and Dudley Street shops is seeking reelection to the executive board.

DRY LEAGUE ORGANIZED
MADISON, Wis.—At a mass meeting held at Grand Rapids, according to a correspondent of the Wisconsin State Journal, between 200 and 300 people signed workers' pledges, promising to accept personal responsibility to get every voter to the polls to vote for a referendum governor, senator and assemblyman next fall, and to vote for a dry city next spring. A Wood County Dry League was organized, with W. H. Roddis, Marshfield, county chairman.

CHRISTMAS—

is but a step away. Soon it will be upon us and we will find many hurrying to make "last minute" selections. But much of the Holiday merchandise cannot be duplicated later and "First Choice Is Best" applies this year as never before.

This store has anticipated well the gift needs of its patrons

- with abundant stocks
- with the usual dependable qualities
- with noteworthy varieties
- with pricings such as make convincing savings truly the order of the day.

Let your Christmas buying begin now.

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New Center Lunch Club

LUNCHEON 11 TO 2 SUPPER 5 TO 7

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CHARLES F. SMITH, Proprietor

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Men's Clothing

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Our Monday Specials Afford Uncommon Values—Watch for Them

OUR LOCATION enables us to feature the better quality

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at such attractive prices as will interest discriminating buyers.

THE GEO. D. KOCHSON

EUCLID AVE. NEAR EAST 105 ST.

CLEVELAND, O.

RAISING OF POLISH ARMY ADVOCATED

At Kosciusko Exercises in Boston Ignace Paderewski Urges Poles in United States to Organize for Service in France

The establishment of Poland as an independent State, and the raising of a Polish army in the United States to fight in France, were two propositions which aroused great enthusiasm yesterday at the big celebration in Tremont Temple, Boston, in honor of the memory of Gen. Thaddeus Kosciusko.

Ignace Paderewski, the principal speaker, referring to the ancient national antipathy of Poles for Russia and to the criticism leveled at him for his support of the movement to send an army to France, said the Poles must needs favor Russia, because she is on the side of the Allies. Not only Russia, he said, but Austria and Germany have treated Poland harshly, all having sought to crush her longing for freedom. "We have the support and good will of this great liberty-loving nation and of its greatest leader, our dearly beloved President, Woodrow Wilson," he said, and called for three cheers for the President. The entire audience rose and cheered, some of those in the speaker's stand crowded forward to shake his hand, and a little girl, Jeanette Chmielewski, presented him with a bouquet of roses.

Mr. Paderewski called upon the Poles who have not been drafted for the national army of the United States to constitute the new army of Poland, 200,000 strong, which it is proposed to send to France. Secretary of War Baker, he said, had offered the new Polish army a training school at Plattsburg for the training of its officers. This announcement was received with cheers. It was brought out in the course of the speaking that about 30,000 Poles, the advance guard of the new Polish army, are in France cooperating with the French Army.

Differences of opinion concerning the advisability of recruiting the new army in the United States had been laid aside for the day, the noted pianist said. The Polish societies in the United States opposed to the movement had joined with the others to honor Kosciusko, patriot, friend of Washington and Lafayette, and hero of Saratoga.

The Rev. Alexander Syzski of St. Adalbert's Polish Church at Hyde Park, who presided, said the Poles should forget their political differences and stand together in aiding the United States in the fight for freedom. The United States, he said, would come to be more and more the dominant power in the war, and was the only power on which the Polish people could depend. He urged that they contribute money to help the Poles in need in Europe.

He said also that letters being sent out from sources in the new kingdom of Poland, set up under German authority, urging them not to favor the plan for an independent Poland, were pure German propaganda, and that fully 85 per cent of the people in Poland would join in the war for liberty, if they had the opportunity.

Prof. Stanislaw Szczodrowski of Philadelphia made a reference to President Wilson's view on the independence of Poland which brought a reply from Mr. Paderewski, at that moment on his way out of the hall. The pianist stepped to the balcony rail, after waving down the applause which the audience was giving him, and said that the speaker was mistaken in ascribing President Wilson any views that did not favor a reunion of the different parts of Poland. "President Wilson has declared for a free, independent and undivided Poland," he exclaimed.

Speeches were made also by Mayor Curley of Boston and Assistant Surgeon F. H. Webster from the Charles town Navy Yard, representing the Commandant. Attending the celebration, and making it a picturesque scene, were members of Polish societies from Boston, Chelsea, Lynn, Salem, Lawrence, and Lowell, in uniform and with banners, which were placed on the stage beside stands of American colors.

CUBAN SUGAR MEN ACCEPT COMPROMISE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cuban sugar growers, representing an estimated production of 13,000,000 tons or about 60 per cent of the coming production, at a meeting recently agreed to accept a compromise of \$4.60 per 100 pounds f. o. b. Cuban ports for shipment to European ports and \$4.90 cost and freight for United States ports, according to cable advices received in this city by the Cuban News Bureau from President Menocal's private secretary. This means that from northern Cuban ports the sugar producers will receive a net price of \$4.60 per 100 pounds, while from southern ports the price will be about 5 cents less.

At recent conferences between the Cubans, headed by Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, Cuban Minister, and the International Sugar Commission, representing the United States Food Administration, there had been a deadlock, the Cubans holding out for \$4.75 per 100 pounds, while the sugar commission's figure was \$4.50.

DRY ISSUE FORCED IN SANTA MONICA

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A dispatch from Santa Monica to the Tribune says that dry leaders there are jubilant at the result of the vote banishing the saloon and whiskey from Los Angeles, and believe that it will prove a big help in the fight to make Santa Monica bone dry at the election on Dec. 4.

The prediction is freely made that the saloon has been beaten in Santa Monica.

The most striking campaign argument advanced thus far is the declaration of the President of France hung on every postoffice wall in that country that, "Drink is as much our enemy as Germany. Since 1870 it has cost France in men and money much more than the present war."

"In imitation of the criminal Kaiser drink decimates and helps to ruin France to the great delight of Germany. Drink decreases by two-thirds our national production; it raises the cost of living and increases poverty."

High Quality Cleaning & Dyeing

of wearing apparel, house furnishings and carpets. Expert artisans and modern equipment insure your satisfaction.

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Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Etc.

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50 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.

Home Made Pastry Our Specialty

K. M. MAYNOLDS

CAMP CONDITIONS ARE CONTRASTED

Treatment of Interned Enemy Aliens—Lack of Warm Clothing Reported in Federal Soldiers Cantonment at Macon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two reports were issued by the Committee on Public Information on Thursday night, which by contrast have caused some comment. The first comes from the Department of Labor, and relates to treatment accorded the sailors and officers of interned ships who are being cared for at Hot Springs, N. C. Of these men the report says: "The Department selected the resort at Hot Springs, N. C., which offered an admirable location from the standpoint of isolation, as well as that of climate, accessibility to the railroads, and a hotel of adequate proportions for all immediate needs. More recently additional buildings have been constructed, so that now quarters similar to those which would be provided in immigration stations for first-class passengers arriving at ports of the United States are furnished officers, and lodgings similar to those which would be given steerage or third-class passengers are furnished to the crew men."

These men are all enemies of the United States and would be bearing arms against this country if they could. Instead of any activity of this kind, however, they are for the most part in ill-health and are comfortably housed and well fed.

The other report is that of Gen. William M. Gorgas, surgeon-general, who has just returned from an inspection trip at Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga. Speaking of conditions in the camp, the general says: "The men have generally been exposed to the cold weather of the past month with no other protection than their summer clothing. Clothing is now rapidly coming into camp, and about two-thirds of the men are supplied with woollen garments."

NEW HOTEL FOR NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A western syndicate has planned the construction of a large hotel in the vicinity of Times Square. The hotel plans provide for a building 24 stories high, with 1000 or more rooms, and a floor space containing about 14 city blocks, costing from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

Make Your Holiday Gifts

this year of the Substantial, Sensible Kind—No better place to buy them than at the favorite store of

THE JOHN SHILLITO COMPANY

7th, Race and Shillito Place CINCINNATI

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MEN'S and BOYS' OUTFITTERS

Clothing, Furnishings and Hats

Quality at the Correct Price

BRITISH CAMPAIGN
FOR PROHIBITIONSpeakers at Newcastle Meeting
Emphasize Importance of Pro-
tecting TroopsBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, Eng-
land.—The recent national educational
prohibition campaign, conducted dur-
ing the week-end in Newcastle and
Gateshead, has been attended every-
where by keenly enthusiastic though
not large audiences. The meetings, at
which the chief speakers were Prof.
John A. Nicholls, Boston, U. S. A., the
Rev. Ben H. Spence, and Mr. Newton
Wyllie, Toronto, Canada, have pro-
vided a unique opportunity of hearing
something of the practical results of
prohibition in the United States and
Canada.

In addressing one of the meetings
Mr. Spence of Toronto said that prohi-
bition had been carried in Canada
chiefly because it was a business propo-
sition. They had found out that prohi-
bition paid. They had passed the
theoretical stage and had entered upon
the experimental stage. Eight of the
nine provinces in Canada had prohibi-
tion to a certain extent, and their ex-
perience was that the more they had
of it the better it worked. He would
point out that prohibition had not been
carried by temperance men. It had
been carried by the men who drank,
men who were known as "moderate
drinkers," but who were sufficiently
good citizens to be willing to do with-
out intoxicating liquor for the good
of the community, and many who had
voted for it were the victims of im-
temperance themselves. Temperance
men were too much in the minority to
have carried it.

The speaker went on to show what
prohibition had done. It did not de-
stroy capital, he said, but it displaced
capital. The brewery plant was
turned to other uses, and now the
breweries gave employment to five
times more people than had previously
been employed in the manufacture of
liquor. There was an increase of pro-
duction, and increased efficiency in
the workers, there were more men at
work and therefore there was greater
production, and greater need for pro-
duction. Wages were higher, because
there was more work and conse-
quently greater competition to secure
workers. Employers found that work
was better done; there was less care-
lessness and therefore there were
fewer accidents and breakages. There
was an increase in the producing
power and greater saving. Every-
where there was an increase in cash
trade; money which had formerly been
paid over the bar was now paid over
the counter. The standard of living
was higher, and the people bought
better things, better boots, clothing,
food, home furnishings and so on, for
which they were able to pay cash.
All this naturally tended to make the
employer better able to give good
wages. Investigation had proved that
women and children's outitters espe-
cially had had increased sales since
prohibition had been in force. Taxes
were more easily collected, and rates
were not so high.

An argument which had been used
against prohibition was that the il-
legal sale of drink would be greatly
increased, but this argument was com-
pletely refuted by the facts. Results
showed that places for the illegal
sale of liquor, or "blind pigs," as
they were called, had actually flour-
ished under the shadow of the il-
legal houses, whereas under prohibi-
tion the "blind pig" at once be-
came conspicuous and was much
easier to discover. The result was
that these places were being rapidly
cleared out altogether. Such an argu-
ment against prohibition was trifling
in any case, Mr. Spence said, since
laws were not made to conform to
the standard of the lawbreaker. Laws
were made to suit those who kept the
law not those who broke it.

Touching, in conclusion, on the war,
Mr. Spence reminded them that Cana-
dian boys had left pure homes, where
intoxicating liquor was unknown, to
join the army and come over to the
mother-country. They (the Cana-
dians) were making the people of the
mother-country trustees for their
boys, and he earnestly appealed to
them to do their best to send them
back as pure and clean as they were
when they left their homes in Canada.
Mr. Nicholls then addressed the meet-
ing, giving an interesting account of
the victory for prohibition in Maine,
U. S. A., and its beneficial effects in
that State.

PRESENT POLITICAL
SITUATION IN SWEDENBy The Christian Science Monitor special
Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—It is clear
that during the recent political crisis,
resulting in the formation of the
Eden Government, the Conservative
Party carried their fight against
electoral reform to the last extremi-
ty. When the previous stopgap Min-
istry was formed, it was clearly stated
that the result of the coming elections
must dictate the future constitution
of the Ministry and its policy.

At the election in the autumn of
1914 the Conservative Party mustered
267,000 votes, the Farmers Union
1500, the Liberals 196,000, and the
Socialists 266,000 votes. The result
was that 86 Conservatives, 87 Social-
ists and 57 Liberals were elected. It
will be remembered how the Socialist
leader, Mr. Branting, had to deal
with a revolt in his own party, 15
extremists being ultimately expelled,
and how they formed a party of their
own. It was feared that this Radical
Socialist group might command a
good deal of support at the elections.
The result, however, has been that at
the recent elections the Socialist
Party secured about 229,000 votes, the
Radical Socialists 58,000 votes, Liber-

als 202,000, Conservatives 201,000 and
the Farmers Union 41,000, resulting
in 86 Socialist representatives, 12
Radical Socialists, 62 Liberals, 61
Conservatives and nine of the Peasants
Union. Even if the Conserva-
tive Party is credited with the 41,000
votes cast for the Peasants Union, it
will be seen that two-thirds of the
electorate have voted for electoral
reform. But there is really no reason
to credit Conservatives with all
those 41,000 votes, because many of
the Peasants Union people have
strong Liberal leanings.

In spite of this very clear result,
the Liberal Party were quite ready to
support a Coalition Government, pro-
vided the Conservatives would face up
to the result of the election and sup-
port a scheme of electoral reform in
accordance with the desires of the
people. The Socialists were also
ready to join in a Coalition Govern-
ment on the same basis. Outsiders
will consider this a very generous
attitude on the part of the Liberals
and Socialists, who have certainly not
experienced any such generosity from
their political opponents. However,
the obstinate attitude of the Conserva-
tives has resulted in a purely Liberal-
Socialist Government, which is cer-
tainly deserving of a warm welcome.

The program of the new Govern-
ment is very simple, but will mark a
new epoch in the development of par-
liamentary Government in Sweden.
The items of the program are:

1. Impartial neutrality and the
adoption of a commercial policy con-
sistent therewith.
2. Reconsideration of the military
and naval budget after the war, so
to bring it into relation with world
conditions of the time, and to make
it proportional to the strength and
needs of the country.
3. Equal voting rights at munic-
ipal elections for all taxpayers, and
the extension of political suffrage to
women.

It is clear that this new Government
is facing a task of great difficulty, as
their hands are very largely tied by
the actions of their predecessors. It
is to be hoped that this will be real-
ized in Entente countries, and that
they will make the path of the new
Government as easy as possible. In
spite of what has happened in the
past, the men who are now in power
in Sweden deserve a great deal of
recognition for using their influence
as they have done during the last
three years, thereby preventing worse
things happening. It is due to them
that the pro-German attitude in high
circles was not allowed to do more
mischief. If, however, the new Govern-
ment are faced with such difficul-
ties that it is made impossible for
them to arrive at agreements with the
Entente countries, there will be a
grave risk that the people of Sweden
might come to the conclusion that the
change of Government had not re-
sulted in any amelioration and that
the difficulties of the country might
not after all have been due to the
Hammarjöld policy. Such a situa-
tion might result in a reaction of a
deplorable kind.

GENERAL SMUTS
ON SOUTH AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHEFFIELD, England.—General
Smuts and Admiral Jellicoe visited
Sheffield recently for the purpose of
having the freedom of the city be-
stowed upon them. In his address
General Smuts said he was in Great
Britain on active service, to further
to the best of his ability the triumph
of the allied arms. To some extent
he was the connecting link between
the heart of the Empire and the out-
lying sections, which were growing up
into great and prosperous nations. It
was because he felt that the British
Empire rested on fundamental ideas
of right that he stood as he did.

Continuing, General Smuts said it
was being more and more realized
that the British Empire did not rest
upon a mere mechanism, on ideals of
force, or on mere legal institutions.
It rested on great moral, fundamental
ideals, and it was for these ideals that
the Empire was fighting. We must
have victory, General Smuts declared,
not only because we want to win, but
because the British Empire stands for
freedom and self-government, and has
taught the world the fundamentals of
constitutional government, public law,
public order, of obedience to laws
settled by the will of the majority of
the people. We do not live by our
army, our navy or the authority of the
British Parliament or sovereign, but
by the liberty and self-government
which obtain everywhere in the British
Empire. Ten years ago nothing
more striking could have occurred
than the granting of self-government
to the Transvaal and the Free State.
There has been no political oppression
in South Africa. A united nation was
born there which is now growing up
consisting of English and Dutch. We
are now combined more and more into
one people, and in the centuries to
come will be a living monument of
your generosity and your faith in your
great ideals.

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GERMANY AND
ALSACE-LORRAINEProf. Friedrich Meinecke In-
dorses the Kuhlmann "No
Never" Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKFORT, Germany (via Am-
sterdam).—Herr von Kuhlmann's "No,
never," has drawn an enthusiastic and
very interesting article on Alsace-Lor-
raine from Prof. Friedrich Meinecke,
which is published in the Frankfurter
Zeitung.

The Foreign Secretary's Reichstag
speech, the professor declares, re-
vealed the inimitable touch of the born
statesman, who must be both yielding
and hard as iron, at one and the same
time. In declaring simply that, except
for the enemy's designs on Alsace-
Lorraine, there was no serious ob-
stacle to an honorable understanding
between Germany and her opponents,
he rent asunder the veil that concealed
the actual situation, and the central
problem of the whole war, and with it
also the organic character of German
war aim policy, "which may be yield-
ing and ready to negotiate in all that
goes beyond the vital necessities of our
political existence and future, but
must define, without yielding or bend-
ing, the extent of those necessities as
appraised freely, shrewdly and deter-
minedly by ourselves after the lessons
of three years of war." The Kuhlmann
policy, indeed, Professor Meinecke ob-
serves, is closely parallel with Hin-
denburg's strategy in the west, where
the front line is treated as elastic in
order that the main position may be
the more surely defended. It is not a
question, he writes, of holding in all
circumstances this or that strip of
conquered territory, but of preventing
an enemy break-through of our po-
litical and military front. The en-
emy's plan, namely, is to continue the
war until Alsace-Lorraine is delivered
up to France, and the fight he is wag-
ing is not only for the outward symbol
of victory; he is intent on killing the
nerve of our independent position as
a great power, and in so diminishing
our weight in the world that we shall
henceforth depend, like the small
neutral powers of Europe, on his
favor and condescension.

We all know, continues Professor
Meinecke, why it is that the posses-
sion of Alsace-Lorraine is decisive in
this respect, but it is well, at the mo-
ment in which the final act of the war
is being ushered in, to review these
reasons. Alsace-Lorraine was the
firm brace that Bismarck laid around
the south and the north of Germany;
the brace by which he won South Ger-
many, on the ground of pure Real-
politik, for the national union; the
brace by which he freed it from the
burdensome pressure of French
power on the Upper Rhine, and by
which he placed it in a position not
to think determinately for the future
along Rhenish-federal and particular-
ist, but along German lines. It may
conceivably be objected that this brace
is no longer needed, now that north
and south have grown so closely to-
gether that any doubt expressed as to
the national reliability of the south
would be regarded by that region as a
calumny. Come what may, north and
south will never separate voluntarily
again. An alteration in the balance
of power on the Upper Rhine would,
however, exercise at once a particu-
larly irritating and disturbing effect
on our national organism; it would
shake the belief, in the interior, in the
solidity of the Bismarckian founda-
tion of the Empire and in the future
security of Germany, because we
should have been deprived of a
breastplate that protects us from a
further reaching out for power by the
French. For France, in fact, the mat-
ter would not stop permanently with
Alsace-Lorraine; in the long or the
short run she would be obliged, in
order to achieve an even front against
Germany, and to unite kindred terri-
tories under her sway, to stretch out
her hand toward the Saar Basin, the
Palatinate, and the whole left bank
of the Rhine.

That we should one day have to fight
again for Alsace and Lorraine was
clear to us when we won them in 1871;
just as it was clear to Frederick the
Great in the case of Silesia, when he
won that Province in his first cam-
paign. But just as clearly would it be
an elementary necessity and duty of
self-preservation for us to get back
Alsace-Lorraine at the first opportu-
nity if we lost them now. Alsace and

Lorraine, firmly in German hands now,
means a firm foundation for European
peace for a calculable period of time,
because an exhausted France would
have to submit to its fate after the
failure of the world coalition against
us. To lose Alsace and Lorraine to
France would be to conjure up an-
other era of martial efforts, strain,
and exhaustion for the whole conti-
nent, from which England and Amer-
ica alone could derive advantage; al-
though such a state of affairs might
cut both ways for England also, and
could eventually satisfy America
alone.

Germany, Professor Meinecke con-
tinues, will succeed in retaining
Alsace-Lorraine if she continues to
fight as she has done hitherto. The
question is one, he points out, upon
which all Germany is agreed, and
which cements the different parties
and classes of the nation now just as
the acquisition of the provinces once
cemented north and south. He, there-
fore, insists that Pan-German de-
mands must not be allowed to disturb
the unity thus engendered, and calls
for "hands off Alsace-Lorraine, in
order that we may be able one day to
stretch out our hands for peace."

KAISER'S VISIT TO THE EAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).
—Very little comment on the Kaiser's
visit to Sofia and Constantinople has
so far appeared in the German press,
but a recent issue of the Koelnische
Volkszeitung, one of the leading or-
gans of the Center Party, contained
the following remarks on the subject:
"The reason and object of the visit
are not known, but even though the
world-war in itself may be regarded
as a general pretext at any moment
for seizing the opportunity of drawing
existing relations closer, we may nev-
ertheless express the supposition that
there were also special reasons why
the Kaiser's visit was opportune at
this juncture. It is known that rum-
ors have been circulated with great
persistence, amounting almost to ob-
stinacy, which implied that our
friendly relations with Turkey and
Bulgaria were being loosened, and that
this was connected with the alleged
attitude of certain people. It is
certainly of great advantage that the
ground has been clearly cut from un-
der these rumors. All is clear between
the allied Central Powers and nothing
disturbs their agreement."

IRISH WOMEN AND CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The Irishwomen's
Suffrage Federation has addressed
the following letter to members of the
Irish convention:

Owing to the privacy which has been
found necessary for the discussion of
affairs in the convention, it has not
come to our knowledge on what basis
of franchise it is proposed to form the
new scheme of government for Ire-
land, or whether it lies within the
scope of your deliberations to deal
with the question of the franchise. If
so we earnestly trust that the claims
of women to enfranchisement are re-
ceiving your consideration, and that
no attempt will be made to draft a
settlement of the Irish question which
will fail to make provision for the
granting of the parliamentary vote to
Irishwomen. The exclusion of women
from participation in the new Irish
Government will lead to the greatest
discontent and unrest. We consider it
superfluous to remind you of the great
demand existing amongst Irishwomen
that their claims to justice and citizen-
ship shall immediately be granted.

CALCUTTA'S TRADE IN 1916-7

By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—The last report
of the commissioners for the port of
Calcutta indicates that the loss of
trade resulting from the disappear-
ance of Germany and Austria from the
trade of India was severely felt in
1916-17. The loss of trade with these
enemy countries was counterbalanced,
to some extent, by a marked develop-
ment in the trade with Japan and, to
a lesser extent, in that with the United
States. Still, the net result of the op-
erations of the port commissioners for
the year was a deficit of 20 lakhs of
rupees, which was met by the war
surcharges, producing 26 lakhs. This
was sufficient not merely to meet the
deficit, but to enable the commis-
sioners to set aside nearly four lakhs
toward depreciation of securities held
in the reserve, to add one
lakh to the vessels' replacement fund,
and to carry forward a small credit
balance.

URGE OWNERSHIP
BY GOVERNMENTHope Is Seen, in Attainment, in
the Overthrow of Autocracy—
National League Is FormedSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—"The best hope for
a rapid progress toward collectivism,
or government ownership," declared
William English Walling of New York,
the well-known Socialist writer, at the
final sessions of the National Public
Ownership League here on Tuesday,
"lies in the overthrow of autocracy.
This is why no fifty-fifty American,
no weak-kneed pseudo-international-
alist, no half-hearted supporter of this
war, and no advocate of an early or
German peace, can be a genuine col-
lectivist, any more than he can be a
genuine Democrat, Progressive or
Radical."

"Collectivism, like any other ele-
ment of progressive civilization, de-
pends upon the decisive and unques-
tioned victory of the democratic na-
tions in the present war and upon
peace terms built at every point on a
foundation of democracy and demo-
cratic internationalism."

Mr. Walling pointed out that the
German state Socialism was the very
opposite of democratic government
ownership. The prospects of demo-
cratic ownership, he said, had been
improved 100, or perhaps 1000, per
cent by the war, and this had become
the leading question of the day after
international relations and permanent
peace.

President Wilson was asked immedi-
ately to take over and operate the
railroads, in resolutions adopted, and
to take possession of the coal supply
and distribute coal to the people at
cost before military and domestic needs
were given attention, and Congress
was asked to take such steps as ne-
cessary to acquire ownership of the coal
mines. It was urged telephone and
telegraph agencies be conducted by the
Post Office Department, and that the
parcel post be enlarged to include the
whole express package functions.
American Niagara power development
should be undertaken exclusively, it
was declared, under public ownership
and operation. Initiative, referendum
and recall for cities, states and nation
was endorsed.

SIR W. ASHLEY ON
TRADE COMBINATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, England.—Under the
auspices of the Federation of British
Industries, and the National Union of
Manufacturers, a lecture on coopera-
tion and combination in industry was
delivered at Birmingham by Sir
William Ashley. The Lord Mayor pre-
sided and at the close of the meeting
Mr. George Terrell, M. P., president
of the National Union of Manufac-
turers, stated that the Federation of
British Industries and the union to
which he belonged were arranging to
send a deputation to urge upon the
Prime Minister the importance of the
country denouncing its foreign com-
mercial treaties, in order to get rid of
the most-favored-nation clause.
In his address, Sir William Ashley

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Works: 994-996 Woodward, Detroit,
Mich.

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of Quality for Men, Boys and Girls
201-203 Woodward Avenue,
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declared his belief that there should
be more combination than now existed
between the manufacturers in the
various industries. International com-
petition had increased. Improved me-
chanical equipment in other countries
had opened up for them great material
resources and they had not neglected
to introduce closer coordination of
effort and a well-devised policy of
marketing. In the circumstances it
would be well for England to ascer-
tain if her traditional "individualism"
was equal to the increased strain.
During the war, Sir William Ashley
said, Germany had organized the coal
and steel industries and most of the
metal trades into cartels, and most
of the other large industries had been
compulsorily syndicated under pres-
sure from the German Government.
It was unlikely that after the war all
these syndicates would split up again,
and Germany would consequently be
in a stronger position than before, to
meet international competition.

Sir William went on to explain the
advantages he believed could be gained
from combination. Cheapness com-
bined with adequate quality, he said,
could not be secured without com-
bination. The failure of combinations
in the past he attributed chiefly to the
fact that they had been alliances to
maintain prices, without regard to
economy in methods of production.
No combination could commend itself
to the public, he maintained, and se-
cure and extend its markets, unless
it combined a reasonable profit to the
manufacturer with a reasonably
cheap price to the consumer. It
therefore became increasingly neces-
sary to introduce some measure of
specialization which would make it
possible to employ continuously the
most suitable machinery for each
process. The only sort of combination
that would be of permanent value to
British industry, Sir William Ashley
said, would enforce a certain amount
of restraint on the freedom of the
business involved, and the sooner that
fact was accepted, the better. He be-
lieved in business combination, be-
cause he thought it was one of the
principal ways in which an improve-
ment in the social well-being of the
people might be effected. Combination
with economical production would
make it possible for the workman to
be better paid. Once the wage had
been agreed upon by collective bar-
gaining, combination could protect the
standard prescribed against any short-
sighted selfishness on the part of a
minority of employers. In conclusion,
Sir William Ashley made it clear that
if there was to be combination, there
must also be reasonable publicity.
Otherwise they would be viewed with
general distrust by the public instead
of what he called "benevolent neu-
trality."

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MEN SIGN FAST
AT SAN JUANFive Hundred War Workers to
Be Dispatched Soon From
Porto Rico to United StatesBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R.—The first batch
of Porto Rico war workers recruited
for service in the United States will be
dispatched soon on a transport that
will call at San Juan on her way
homeward from other work. There
will be 500 picked men in the party.
More men could be supplied at once,
but transportation can not be fur-
nished for more.

Special United States Labor Com-
missioner F. C. Roberts is about the
busiest man in town, and the rapidly
with which he has enlisted a large
number of men here shows that he
was right in his claim that there is a
surplus of idle men here, and men who
are not only willing but eager for
work at wages that will assure them
good food and shelter.

Last Monday more than 600 men
were registered and classified in the
offices of the Special Labor Commis-
sioner in the Federal Building. Not
only are applicants required to fill
out cards giving their age, parentage,
qualification and much other infor-
mation, but Mr. Roberts tries to give each
applicant the "once over" personally,
and adds some hieroglyphics to each
card that will serve to refresh his
memory when the hour of selection
comes.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET UNDER PRESSURE

All Groups Recede Easily, as Selling Continues, and Little Rallying Tendency Shown—Railroad Issues Are Weak

Stocks on the New York exchange in the early part of today's session had a rather unfavorable aspect. Sentiment was affected by the world war news, and the reported peace move in England headed by the Marquis of Lansdowne did not help matters. United States Steel common sold ex-dividend of 3 1/2 per cent, and with this amount off was down nearly two points at the opening. Utah Copper also was weak. Union Pacific sold ex-dividend of 2 1/2 per cent and Canadian Pacific of a similar amount. The general list was heavy. Anaconda, General Electric and Reading lost fairly substantial fractions. Marine preferred was firm at times, but did not hold up.

The New York list was weak late in the first half hour, especially Steel common. Selling of stocks continued to depress prices throughout the forenoon, and by midday losses ranged from 1 to 3 points. The selling movement was difficult to account for, although various reasons were advanced. The rails were particularly weak, Pennsylvania selling down to 45 1/2, a new low record. Reading declined more than 2 points to 67 1/2 before midday. New York Central, Canadian Pacific and Union Pacific were prominent in the decline. Baltimore and Ohio dropped 2 1/2 to 47.

The industrials were generally weak, but some of them were inclined to rally before midday. United States Steel sold under 91 and rallied feebly. Crucible, after opening off 1/2 at 55 1/2, declined nearly 3 points further. Virginia-Carolina Chemical, Utah Copper, Pullman, Texas Company, General Motors, Marine preferred, Bethlehem Steel "B" and American Smelting were among the weakest features.

Trading was extremely quiet in the early afternoon. Price changes were unimportant for the most part. There were some further recessions and moderate recoveries. Further weakness in Baltimore and Ohio was a feature. The undertone was uncertain at the beginning of the last hour.

NEW YORK CURB

Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos.	3 1/2
do City	3 1/2
Big Ledge	1 1/2
Butte C. & Z.	7 1/2
Butte Detroit	4 1/2
Caledonia	4 1/2
Calumet & J. & C.	1 1/2
Canada Copper	1 1/2
Chev. Motors	65
Con. Copper	7 1/2
Cornelia	2 1/2
Curlew	2 1/2
Dundee Ariz.	2 1/2
First Natl. Copper	2 1/2
Glenrock	14 1/2
Goldfield Con.	40
Green Monster	3 1/2
Hecla Mining	4 1/2
Hou. Sound	3 1/2
Jerome Verde	1 1/2
Jumbo	1 1/2
Lake Torp. Boat	3 1/2
Magma Cop.	4 1/2
Marlin Arms	8 1/2
Max. Munitions	1 1/2
Midwest	1 1/2
Midwest Ref.	1 1/2
National Zinc	30
Nipissing	12 1/2
Peelers	12 1/2
Penn. Ky.	5 1/2
Rod Rock	1 1/2
do 46 1/2	1 1/2
Russian Sigs	45
Sapulpa Ref.	55
Squayah Oil	8 1/2
Stewart Min.	12 1/2
Submarine Boat	12 1/2
Sucess Min.	12 1/2
Troy Arizona	15
United Motors	15 1/2
Un. Verde Ext.	3 1/2
U. S. Steam	4 1/2
Victoria	3 1/2
Wright, Martin	7 1/2

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand sterling 4 7/8-5, cables 4 7/8-5, 60-day bills nominal 4 7/8-5 1/2, and 90 days 4 8/8-5 1/2. France, cables 5 7/8-6, checks 5 7/8-6 1/2. Life, cables 8 3/4, checks 8 3/4-5. Series cables 4 3/4, checks 4 3/4-5. Guilders, cables 4 1/2, checks 4 1/2. Peseta, cables 23 1/2, checks 23 1/2. Ruble, cables 13 1/2, checks 13 1/2. Stockholm cables 37 1/2, checks 37 1/2. Copenhagen cables 34 1/2, checks 34 1/2. Copenhagen cables 34 1/2, checks 34 1/2.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau
BOSTON AND VICINITY
Unsettled, probably rain or snow late tonight and Saturday; warmer tonight; moderate east to south winds, becoming westerly Saturday.

For Southern New England: Cloudy tonight and Saturday; probably rain or snow; warmer tonight.
For Northern New England: Cloudy tonight and Saturday, probably snow; warmer tonight, except in extreme Eastern Maine; warmer Saturday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY
8 a. m. 26.10 a. m. 32
12 noon 32.12 p. m. 39

IN OTHER CITIES
8 a. m.
Buffalo 28 New Orleans 64
Baltimore 42 New York 40
Chicago 26 Philadelphia 40
Cincinnati 42 Pittsburgh 44
Denver 50 Portland, Me. 15
Des Moines 42 St. Paul 15
Jacksonville 62 San Francisco 64
Kansas City 40 St. Louis 42
Nantucket 30 Washington 38

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 6:52 High water 12:07 p. m.
Length of day 12:21 Moon rises 6:00 p. m.
MOON PHASES TODAY 4:43 p. m.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions of the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Alaska Ju.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Allis-Chal.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Am B Sugar	75	75	75	75
Am Can.	36 1/2	36 1/2	35	35 1/2
Am Canpf.	96	96 1/2	96	96 1/2
Am Car. Fy.	65	65 1/2	65	65 1/2
Am Cat Oil	26 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Am H. & L.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am Ice Sec. pf.	38	38	38	38
Am Int. Corp.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Am Linseed	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am Lins. & pf.	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am Loco.	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Am Smelt. pf.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101	101
Am Steel Fy.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
*Am Sugar	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am Tel. & Tel.	106	106	105 1/2	106
Am Writ. pf.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Am Zinc pf.	44	44	44	44
Anaconda	57 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Assts. & Real.	1	1	1	1
Ass. Dry Goods	12	12	12	12
At. & B. & A.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
At. Gulf. pf.	60 1/2	60 1/2	60	60
Atchison	83	83 1/2	83	83 1/2
At. Gulf. pf.	97	97	97	97
Bald Loco.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Balt. & Ohio	48	48 1/2	48	48 1/2
Beth Steel	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Beth Steel pf. B.	80	80 1/2	80	80 1/2
Beth Steel pf. ret.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
BF Goodrich	36 1/2	36 1/2	36	36 1/2
Brook R. T.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Burns Term.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Burns Bros.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Butte & Sup.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Cal. Petrol.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Cal. Petrol. pf.	38	38	38	38
*Can. Pac.	132 1/2	132 1/2	130 1/2	132 1/2
C. & L.	66 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Cer. de Pas.	30	30	30	30
Ches. & Ohio	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
CM. & St. Paul	36 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Ch. R. I. & P. w. l.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Ch. R. I. & P. w. l.	51	51	50 1/2	51
C. & G. West. pf.	20	20	20	20
Chile Cop.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Chino Cop.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41	41 1/2
Col. Fuel	35	35	35	35
Col. Gas & El.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Con. Can.	97	97 1/2	96	96 1/2
Con. Gas.	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Corn. Prod.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Corn. Prod. pf.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Cruc. Steel	55 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Cuban C. Sug.	29	29	28 1/2	28 1/2
Cuban C. S. pf.	78	78	78	78
Del. & Hudson	89	89 1/2	89	89 1/2
Domes Min.	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Erle. pf.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Erle. pf. pf.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Gas W. & W.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Gen. Electric	127	127 1/2	126 1/2	127 1/2
Gen. Motors	88	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Granby Min.	68	68	68	68
Gr. Nor. Ore.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Gr. Nor. pf.	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Green Can.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Gulf States	87	87	87	87
Harv. of N. J.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Hartman Co.	42	42	42	42
Inspiration	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Int. Con. Cor.	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Int. Con. Cor. pf.	44 1/2	44 1/2	43	43 1/2
Int. Mer. Mar.	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
I. Mer. Mar. pf.	95 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
In. Nickel. pf.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
In Paper	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Kan. City So.	17	17	16 1/2	16 1/2
Kelley Tires	41	41	41	41
Kenne. Cop.	33 1/2	33 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Lack Steel	80	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Lee R. & T. C.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Lehigh Val.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Max Motor	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Maxwell 2 pf.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18	18 1/2
Mex. Petrol.	79 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Miami	28	28	28	28
Midvale St.	43	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Mo. K. & T.	4	4	4	4
Mo. Pac. w. l.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Mo. Pac. w. l. pf.	40	40	39 1/2	39 1/2
Nat. Biscuit	93	93	93	93
Nat. C. & C.	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Nat. Enamel	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
N. Y. A. Brake	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Nevada Con.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
N. Y. Central	68 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
N. Y. N. & H.	27	27	27	27
*N. & W.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102	102 1/2
North Pac.	84	84	83 1/2	83 1/2
N. S. Steel	66	66	66	66
O. Cities Gas.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Owens Bot. M.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Penna.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Peoples Gas.	37	37	37	37
Pere Mar. pf.	49	49	47 1/2	47 1/2
P. & W. Va.	22	22	22	22
Pitts. Coal	43	43	43	43
Pullman	124 1/2	124 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Ray Con.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Reading	69	69 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Red 2d pf.	36	36	36	36
Repub. I. & S.	77	77 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Royal Dutch	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Rumely pf.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
S. Ry. Steel Sp.	42	42	40 1/2	40 1/2
*S. Ry. Arms	60	60	60	60
S. Roebuck	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
Shat. Ar.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Sinclair Oil	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Sloss Shef.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
*So. Pacific	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
So. Ry.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24	24 1/2
So. Ry. pf.	57	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
ST. & S. F.	15	15	14 1/2	14 1/2
ST. L. & W.	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

BOSTON CURB

High	Low	Last
Aetna	10 1/2	10 1/2
American Oil	23 1/2	23 1/2
Baltic	1	1
Bay State Gas	8	8
Boston El.	80 1/2	80 1/2
Boston Mont.	53 1/2	53 1/2
Calumet Jerome	1 1/2	1 1/2
Colonial	31 1/2	30 1/2
Crystal Copper	59 1/2	58 1/2
Donbass	11 1/2	11 1/2
Eastern S.	11 1/2	11 1/2
First Natl. Copper	2 1/2	2 1/2
Gild	17 1/2	17 1/2
Goldfield Con.	42 1/2	42 1/2
Gold Cup	64 1/2	64 1/2
Toma	1 1/2	1 1/2
Inter-Mount Mining Co.	88 1/2	88 1/2
Iron Cap	15 1/2	15 1/2
Majestic	35 1/2	35 1/2
Maxim	1 1/2	1 1/2
Mex. Met.	29 1/2	29 1/2
Mojave Tungsten	29 1/2	29 1/2
Nevada Douglas	1 1/2	1 1/2
New Cornelia	15 1/2	15 1/2
New Era	78 1/2	78 1/2
Nixon	1 1/2	1 1/2
Ranier	41 1/2	41 1/2
Stewart	30 1/2	30 1/2
Submarine Signal	31 1/2	31 1/2
Victoria	1 1/2	1 1/2
Zinc	30 1/2	30 1/2

FOREIGN TRADE

EXTENSION URGED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers has passed a resolution urging upon Congress liberal appropriations for the support and development of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, and the creation and maintenance of an active and effective bureau which shall include the ablest and best workers of the country for the development and extension of American foreign trade. This resolution will be forwarded to President Wilson and all members of Congress.

RAILWAY POINTS

The commissary department of the New Haven has added new steel dining cars to the equipment of the Boston & St. Louis express leaving and arriving at South Station at 10:30 p. m. and 11:21 a. m.

The Delaware & Hudson private car 500 occupied by Otto Kahn and party passed through Boston over the New England lines today en route from Groton to New York City.

The Boston Elevated has placed in shuttle service between North and South Stations a new modern all steel train mechanically controlled by compressed air.

The Boston & Maine and New Haven provide a first class special train from Camp Devens to Hyannis at 5:45 o'clock this afternoon for members of the three hundred and second infantry, en route home on furlough.

The Fitchburg operated 15 special trains from New England points to Camp Devens today for the accommodation of soldiers returning to duty.

Massachusetts Agricultural College students occupied special equipment attached to the Boston & Maine's North Station at 8:07 o'clock this morning en route to Amherst, Mass.

The Boston & Albany's pay cars left South Station headquarters one day late this noon, on account of the holiday.

The New Haven handled 41 extra Pullman sleepers into South Station this morning on account of heavy New York to Boston holiday travel.

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine will furnish special service from North Station at 7:30 o'clock tonight for a party of lumbermen en route to Ashland, Maine.

Smith College students occupy special equipment attached to the Boston & Albany's Springfield express from South Station at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon en route to Northampton.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 84 1/2, unchanged.

LONDON, England—Bar silver unchanged at 42 1/2 d.

CRAMP

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

STEEL PRODUCTS
DEMAND GREATERRequirements of United States
Government and Manufacturing
Consumers Increasing—
War Contracts Growing Factor

The week has seen an increasing demand for steel products both from the Government and from manufacturing consumers. Many of the latter are buying for requirements not directly growing out of the war, says the Iron Age. Steel absorbed by the Government and by war contracts is a growing factor and is made to seem still larger as output is cut down by coal and coke shortage.

Blast furnace and steel works operations are no better. At Youngstown steel is being produced at 50 to 75 per cent of capacity. Pittsburgh is suffering in less degree, but 15 to 20 blast furnaces there have been banked for a part of the week.

With the approach of Jan. 1, the date named in connection with present prices, some agitation of a lower basis for iron and steel products has started at Washington; but the trade itself calls for stability and it is pointed out that as early a beginning as has been made in working under the new schedules they should not now be disturbed.

The larger producers have been practically a unit in carrying out their agreements with the Government. Here and there higher prices have been charged and those who have thus profited have simply helped to head the industry into government control.

In the Chicago district one producer is turning 75 per cent of its ingot output into war steel. In Pennsylvania a large company with plants at three points is supplying from 60 to 70 per cent of its output to the Government and government contractors.

While priority decisions are limiting the amount of steel going to some consumers, there is as yet no shutting down of plants, even in nonessential lines, though such steps may not be far off. A sharp falling off in steel specifications from automobile plants has come in the middle West.

New inquiry for billets and sheet bars is larger than in months and some sheet producers are finding difficulty in covering for their first quarter's supply. Steel mills are scouring the markets for ingots or billets to make up their own shortages.

A large tonnage of slabs for the Sparrows Point plate mill is sought in the Eastern market. In northern Ohio a quotation has appeared on slabs considerably above the Government's price.

Although in the end the Government is expected to take nearly the full output of sheared plates, the supply for the general market is still considerable. The premium over the Government price is shrinking and in the Middle West mills are less able to get 5 cents. For the 36 vessels the American Shipbuilding Co. is to build for the Emergency Fleet Corporation 50,000 tons of plates and ships will be required. At Chicago 9500 tons has been placed for the Submarine Boat Corporation and 5100 tons for a local shipyard. Italy has been a buyer of plates to the extent of 22,000 tons.

The identical Pittsburgh-Chicago basis called for by the Government price schedule is causing some friction; for example, Eastern mills have been called on to send plates to Chicago and to accept 3.25 cents Chicago.

Eastern bar iron producers seek to establish 3.50 cents, Pittsburgh, as the market price and have not yet made this quotation at mill. Some smaller iron rolling mills are asking 4 cents and over. In the eastern jobbing trade the outcome of the collision between higher jobbers' extras on bars, as long maintained, and the mill extras announced by the steel committee is being watched with some interest.

That the Russian debacle will release locomotive capacity for domestic orders is of no little significance to railroads and shippers. Domestic car orders also may be more of a factor. The Union Pacific has just placed 3500 all steel cars with four builders.

Foundries having government contracts may find it more difficult to appeal to the Government to get them enough coke to keep running. The probability is also that some steel producers will call on the Government to furnish coke to operate their blast furnaces, if they are to carry out their ship and shell steel contracts.

WRITING PAPER'S
SALES ARE RISING

The sales of the American Writing Paper Company which declined about 30 per cent during July and August have been steadily improving since that date. The volume of business is back again to practically the best point attained during the first half year.

The management of the American Writing Paper Company is making plans for increasing nationalization of its products. The company has the plant capacity to do \$22,000,000 to \$25,000,000 of gross business and there is no reason why this figure cannot be attained.

A new vice-president and general manager has been elected and assumed his new position on Monday of this week. He is George A. Galliver, who up to 1909 had had a wide experience as an industrial manager and since 1909 has been connected with Harrison & Williams of New York as manager of public utility companies. The directors of the American Writing Paper have been hunting for some months to find the right man for general manager and they have great confidence that they have secured him.

DIVIDENDS

The Standard Oil Company of Kentucky has declared its regular quarterly dividend of \$3, payable Jan. 2. The Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock.

The Chicago Telephone Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$2 per share, payable Dec. 31 to holders of record Dec. 29.

The Lancaster Mills has declared a regular semiannual dividend of 3 per cent and an extra of 2 per cent, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 28. The Northern Pipe Line Company has declared a regular dividend of \$5 a share and an extra of \$4 a share, payable Jan. 3 to holders of record Dec. 12.

The Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Company has declared an extra dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable Dec. 10 to stock of record Dec. 6.

The Converse Rubber Shoe Company has declared its regular semiannual dividend of 3 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 23.

The directors of the International Silver Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to holders of record Dec. 17.

The directors of Sears-Roebuck & Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 per share on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 on stock of record Dec. 15.

The Childs Company has declared its regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred and 1 1/2 per cent on common stocks, payable Dec. 10 to stock of record Nov. 30.

The International Salt Company has declared a special dividend of 4 per cent in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, both payable Dec. 31 on stock of record Dec. 15.

The Eastern Texas Electric Company has declared a semiannual dividend of \$3 a share on the preferred, and a semiannual dividend of \$2.50 a share on common stocks, payable Jan. 2 to stockholders of record at the close of business on Dec. 18.

The Knox Hat Company, Inc. has declared a dividend of 3 1/2 per cent on the first preferred stock, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 30. The dividend is for the period from Jan. 1, 1917, to July 1, 1917, and carries interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from Sept. 1.

The Muskogee Gas & Electric Company and the Arkansas Valley Railway Light & Power Company have declared regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stocks; and the Standard Gas & Electric Co. has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock.

Champion Copper Company has declared a dividend of \$6.40 a share, payable Jan. 7 to holders of record Dec. 10. This makes seven dividends of the same amount declared this year. Half of the Champion dividend is paid directly to stockholders of the St. Mary's Mineral Land Company and amounts to \$2 a share on the St. Mary's stock.

The directors of the Union Twist Drill failed to declare any dividend on the common stock for November. This is the first month in 1917 that the dividend has been omitted. With the exception of one month, in which 20 per cent was paid, the company has paid 6 per cent a month. In 1916 a 15 per cent cash dividend was distributed and a stock dividend of 25 per cent.

The Scovill Manufacturing Company has declared an extra dividend of \$5, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 25. This is the same rate as declared a month ago and makes \$123 a share in cash dividends this year, \$115 in extra dividends and \$8 in regular payment. In addition to cash dividends the company paid a special dividend of 25 per cent in Anglo-French bonds in January of this year.

The Liberty bond dividend of the Du Pont Powder Company is payable Dec. 22 to holders of record Nov. 30. The directors also declared the usual quarterly dividend of 4 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable Dec. 15 on stock of record Nov. 30. The regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the debenture stock was declared payable Jan. 25 to holders of record Jan. 10. The declarations bring the dividends on the common stock this year up to 50 per cent.

CARS AWAITING
SHIPMENT ABROAD

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Two hundred freight cars built in McKees Rocks shops of the Pressed Steel Car Company are awaiting shipment to France, and because of congestion on railroads between this city and the seaboard it is probable the cars will be loaded in parts on barges and taken via Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans where they will be carried to France.

The cars are a portion of an order placed with the Pressed Steel Car Company and Western Steel Car, a subsidiary, by United States Government. It is thought the two plants soon will be able to raise their output of cars to 75 a day.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, England.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England follows:

	Nov 29	Increase
Total reserve	\$31,879,000	\$46,000
Circulation	43,077,000	605,000
Bullion	\$6,508,000	\$50,000
Other securities	\$1,342,000	\$16,000
Other deposits	\$122,742,000	146,000
Public deposits	\$1,426,000	\$649,000
Government securities	\$8,814,000	79,000

*Decrease.
The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 19.40 per cent, compared with 19.32 per cent last week.

REAL ESTATE

Title to the four three-story brick apartment house at 455 to 462 Audubon Road, Back Bay, has been transferred by the Joseph P. Wright estate, to the Massachusetts Hospital Insurance Company. There is a land area of 13,785 square feet carrying \$28,300, and this amount is made a part of the \$68,100 assessment.

Minnie B. Keith conveys to William Walker, title to the premises at 428 Newbury Street, Back Bay. The property consists of a three-story swell front brick dwelling, and 1966 square feet of land. All valued at \$8500, including \$4000 on the land.

BOSTON REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE
The Boston Real Estate Exchange has taken a lease of offices on the third floor of the building at 8 Congress Street, corner of State Street, in the financial district of Boston, and will take possession Jan. 1, 1918.

MASS. REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

The Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange is sending out notices to members, urging the conservation of coal, and asking them to make similar requests of their tenants, as a matter of cooperation with James J. Storrow, Fuel Administrator. It is urged that tenants should not expect heat beyond 65 to 70 degrees, and every one is expected to turn off the heat in all unoccupied rooms, also to see that the heat is turned off in occupied rooms while windows and doors are open for ventilation. Turning off of electric light and gas when not in use is urged as well as economy in the use of elevator service.

SOUTH END TRANSACTIONS

Papers have gone to record in the sale of a 3 1/2-story brick house, also a one-story brick store, and 1935 square feet of land, situated at 609 Shawmut Avenue, South End. The property is assessed for \$5300 and the land carries \$2100 of the amount.

Another small property sold consists of a 3 1/2-story brick house and 900 square feet of land, at 247 Shawmut Avenue. This parcel is taxed on a valuation of \$4900, with \$2300 of it land value. The Benjamin V. Howe estate conveyed title to Lucy J. Gahan.

Title to the 3 1/2-story brick house at 2 Genesee Street, has passed from Abraham Tucker to Congregation Nusachi Harl Anshi Lobavitz Pondell. The property is assessed for \$4100 including \$2000 on 900 square feet of land.

SALE IN DORCHESTER

Joseph Figgot has sold to Robert B. Crocker, who has resold to The Young Men's Hebrew Association of Boston, the property at 108 Sever Street. It consists of a 2 1/2-story brick and frame dwelling, also a brick stable. There is a land area of 13,722 square feet, all valued at \$55,000, of which the land carries \$15,000.

NORTH END SALE.
Michael Cangiano and wife, owners of the four-story brick house and 1920 square feet of land, located at 217-219 North street, have this day conveyed title to Pietro Bombardieri, who resells to Giuseppe Sembrina. The total taxed valuation is \$24,000, and \$13,400 of this amount applies on the land.

SALE IN NEWTON CENTER

The sale of the property at 78 Cypress Street, Newton Center, for Mary A. Paine to Henry S. Shaw Jr., is reported. This estate consists of a frame house and 36,400 feet of land, assessed for \$13,000, of which \$6000 is on the land and \$7000 on the building. The new owner will occupy after making extensive improvements. Sale was made through the office of Alvord Bros.

CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

The following statistics of building and engineering operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO NOV. 28

1917.....	\$187,861,000	1908.....	\$98,539,000
1916.....	\$138,779,000	1907.....	\$123,342,000
1915.....	\$161,485,000	1906.....	\$115,419,000
1914.....	\$151,741,000	1905.....	\$101,676,000
1913.....	\$158,612,000	1904.....	\$90,800,000
1912.....	\$185,336,000	1903.....	\$6,269,000
1911.....	\$162,535,000	1902.....	\$109,734,000
1910.....	\$149,715,000	1901.....	\$113,102,000
1909.....	\$147,155,000		

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Damon St., 26, rear, Ward 24: B. F. Sturtevant Company; frame storage; Duke St., 3, Ward 21: C. L. Casson; frame garage.
Pearl St., 116, Ward 5: R. H. Gardner; alter mercantile.
Gleason St., 15-18, Ward 19: Harvard Congregational Church Society; alter church.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL
HAS GOOD MONTH

October net profits of the Nova Scotia Steel Company were slightly more than \$400,000, which means, in substance, profits for the \$1,000,000 common stock, at the rate of \$30 a share. This balance is net for dividends because of the fact that in making up its figures the company does not strike its net until after deduction of the Canadian war taxes.

Nova Scotia Steel is expected to continue a \$5 a share dividend disbursement. This would entail the payment to stockholders of only \$750,000 per annum, leaving an estimated \$3,500,000 to \$4,000,000 to be used in the property.

ELECTRICAL ERA
BELIEVED NEAR

War Temporarily Checks Progress, but Fresh Impulse Expected to Come With Peace—Big Developments Possible

Before the European war broke out substitution of electric power for steam was making steady headway both in the United States and elsewhere. The great advantages of electrification of steam railroads were becoming recognized.

The war has served to check temporarily these devices of high prices, the difficulties of obtaining and carrying coal, to say nothing of the almost prohibitive prices of that commodity. Not only has it been necessary to give the right of way to fuel to keep the country running, but also to keep the railroads themselves in operation, particularly those remote from mines.

Still it is estimated that there will this year be a shortage of 50,000,000 tons of bituminous and anthracite and that nonessential industries will have to close down, partly for this reason. It is because of these facts that the dawn of a new electrical age after the war is anticipated. It is said that the development of the steam engine enabled England to stand the cost of the Napoleonic wars and to recuperate speedily in an industrial way after the wars. It is possible that electricity may play a similar role after this war.

The huge output of the copper mines of the United States, to say nothing of its enormous undeveloped water powers, will make hydro-electric development feasible.

The statement was recently made by E. K. Hall, formerly vice-president of the New England Telephone Company, that enough water power is going to waste in this country to mean an equivalent of 1,000,000 tons of coal a day.

The United States annual production of bituminous coal is about 500,000,000 tons, and of this amount the railroads use 25 per cent. They also consume 6,735,000 tons of anthracite per annum, or approximately 7.7 per cent of the total production. In 1916 the railroads also used more than 42,000,000 barrels of fuel oil. In these times it is almost as important to conserve oil as coal.

Electrified railroads in the United States have meant important savings in coal to the nation. The St. Paul road's electrification over the continental divide, is not only bringing out remarkable results from an operating standpoint, but in the year of coal shortage has saved 200,000 tons.

It has been found on the St. Paul electrified Rocky Mountain division, for instance, that the electric engine hauls about 3 1/2 times as many tons a month as the steam engine, and that the electric engine cuts from the time to do a given business 30 per cent, partly by faster running and partly by heavier trains.

The Norfolk & Western road has been operating for more than a year with electric power over 29 miles of heavy grades upon its Pocahontas division, which includes the passage over the Allegheny Mountains. This has proved highly satisfactory in the movement of heavy coal tonnage. It has enabled a greatly increased tonnage to be hauled at a reduction in operating cost.

Wider use of electric power will conserve coal, motive power, and rolling stock, and will make possible smaller train crews on railways and require less labor in all directions.

Not alone in transportation will electricity play an increasingly prominent part, but in industrial plants it will probably be used to an increasing extent for industrial power. There are now a number of mills in New England using electricity. Hydro-electric companies have effected an important conservation of coal in New England where the pinch in coal supply is acute.

The big hydro-electric developments in New England are the New England Power Company, and the Connecticut River Power Company, subsidiaries of the New England Company, and the Turners Falls Power & Electric Co. These plants furnish many mills with power, in addition to supplying electricity for lighting and street railway operation. The New England Company furnishes power for the electric operation of Hoosac tunnel traps. In the case of the New England Company's power system alone, the energy developed at its various situations displaces annually in New England more than 400,000 tons of coal. The labor item is small. In the case of the New England Company, for instance, it is not more than 3 per cent of gross. This system is furnishing fully one-eighth of its entire output directly to war industries.

The advantages of these big central stations such as New England Power and Turners Falls Power possess, with transmission lines reaching wide areas, are manifold.

Advices from Washington are that capitalists who have been urging enactments permitting development of large water powers, believe that the time has come when action must be taken by Congress. It is thought probable that President Wilson, in his opening message to the next Congress, will refer to the need for water power development, under proper governmental restrictions.

OTIS ELEVATOR CO.
AIDING GOVERNMENT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Among the large industrial companies, aiding the Government in meeting requirements in ordinance and shipping work is Otis Elevator Company, which is arranging to devote its entire Chicago plant to execution of large government order. All other plants of the company in the United States, located at Yonkers, Harrison, Buffalo and Quincy are already engaged in filling orders received from the Government.

Regarding the company's elevator business, President Baldwin says: "While elevator business, so far as demand for passenger elevators is concerned, has fallen off considerably during the past three months, orders for freight and service elevators, due mainly or indirectly to the war, have been fairly well maintained, and indications are that earnings for 1917 will be satisfactory."

FINANCIAL NOTES

Three New York stock exchange seats sold Wednesday at \$50,000 each, unchanged from the previous sale. It is estimated that interest and dividends payable in Boston and vicinity in December total \$12,548,541, compared with \$18,478,291 in December a year ago.

Responding to appeals from business men over the United States, Secretary McAdoo has authorized payment of excess profits taxes in quarterly installments.

Profits of Japanese cotton spinning companies for the first half of 1917 were 40 per cent greater than in 1916, or 29,751,000 yen compared with 21,035,000 yen last year.

Cracker manufacturers of the United States estimate that they will have annually 16,000,000 pounds of sugar and 12,000,000 pounds of shortening under the new rules made for them by the food administration.

Bolivian State finances are in strong position. The national debt is only \$3 per capita and much of this is in productive enterprises such as railroads. The balance of trade has increased from \$15,175,304 in 1913 to \$27,427,484 in 1916.

The Tata Industrial Bank of India has been organized at Bombay with \$20,000,000 capital of which \$8,000,000 is paid up. A London financial group is connected with the enterprise, which will make a feature of promoting and financing Indian industries.

H. L. Gwalter & Co., New York, say: The local raw silk market is characterized by a decidedly better tone and prices are stiffening. Manufacturers, encouraged by better conditions in the broad silk line, are showing more interest in raw material both for spot and near delivery.

"Pork for immediate delivery commanded \$50 a barrel at Chicago Wednesday, up \$2.50 in a fortnight and the highest price on record. The top in the Civil War, when gold was at a big premium, was \$43 a barrel. Huge purchases of packing products by the Government were ascribed as the reason for the advance.

The Journal of Commerce, New York, estimates that dividend and interest disbursements in December will amount to \$182,397,398, compared with \$187,764,125 in December a year ago. One hundred and eighty companies will distribute among stockholders \$181,397,398, an increase of \$9,103,277. Interest payments will total approximately \$100,900,000, compared with \$96,500,000 in December, 1916.

SHIPPING NEWS

Statistics issued by the Boston Fish Bureau today show 23 vessels arriving here during the past seven days with 1,233,200 pounds fresh groundfish, compared to 122 vessels with 802,200 pounds for the corresponding week of 1916.

Mackerel was brought here today by two Italian motor dories from netting trips in the bay. A total of 3500 pounds large sized fresh mackerel were landed at the fish pier, selling at wholesale for 25 cents per pound.

Wholesale dealers' prices of fresh groundfish at the South Boston pier today were slightly lower than the figures Wednesday, although quotations are far above normal. Receipts of fish were light and came in on the following arrivals: Steamer Wave 120,000 pounds; schooner Commonwealth 9300, Angeline C. Nunan 14,900, Athena 8900, W. H. Moody 4900, Ethel B. Penny 7900, Mary T. Fallon 5700 and Flavilla 10,100. Wholesale prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$8@12.50, steak cod \$10.75@17.50, market cod \$7@9, pollock \$5.50@6.75, large hake \$9.25@10, small hake \$6.25@7 and cusk \$6.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Italian boats 300 pounds of fresh mackerel and gill netters, 300,000 pounds fresh groundfish, mostly pollock. Reports from Rockport show arrival there of two Italian boats with 1000 pounds of fresh mackerel. Herring catches, which have been running light, are being salted, smoked and canned, according to size, and a price of \$7 per barrel was offered by a Portland canning firm at the Ipswich herring market, according to Gloucester reports today. Most of the boats, however, are under contract to supply a Gloucester firm with their season's catches at \$5 per barrel.

EXPECTS HIGHER OIL PRICES.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That there will be advances in the prices of crude oil during the coming year and that the demand is now greater than ever before, is the opinion of R. D. Benson, president of the Tide Water Oil Company. Conditions never were more favorable, Mr. Benson added, from the point of the producer.

BALDWIN'S RUSSIAN
WORK PROGRESSES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Deliveries by the Baldwin Locomotive Works on Russian locomotive orders have not been stopped. The staff of 75 expert locomotive engineers and mechanics, recently dispatched to Russia and now somewhere on the Pacific, will continue to their original destination, despite the unsettled conditions in Petrograd and Moscow. No situation has arisen which has in any way altered the status of the Baldwin Locomotive contracts with the Russian Government.

Although the Russian Government more than a year ago arranged to take over the rifle-making machinery of the Remington Arms plant at Bridgeport, Conn., in event of international peace, the United States has recently negotiated an understanding whereby the American Government will take over that machinery.

Locomotive orders on the Baldwin's books approximated \$100,000,000 some weeks ago, but owing to confidential relations existing between the works and the Government how, officials decline to discuss financial details. Some of this business it is understood, has been placed upon the cost-plus basis and some has not.

Concerning the present locomotive production it should be understood that owing to rush for small types of locomotives, suitable for shifting purposes in freight yards in France and Russia, production week by week varies considerably and thus the total of 78 locomotives completed was reached in one week and that even this record may be exceeded by nearly 22 engines. The plant is now working on a 55-hour-a-week basis.

UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

MILL STOCKS	Bid	Asked
Amoskeag	61	62
do pf	80	81
Arlington Mills	106	107
Bates	21	22
Brookline	30	31
Brookline City	38	39
Brookline Mills	150	151
Charlton Mills	122 1/2	123 1/2
Columbus Mfg Co.	107	108
Dartmouth Mfg.	215	216
Dwight	1050	1051
Everett	118	119
Farr Alpaca	168	169
Flint Mills	162 1/2	163 1/2
Hamilton Mfg Co.	95	96
Hamilton Woolen	87 1/2	88 1/2
Kink Philip Mills	162 1/2	163 1/2
Lancaster Mills	85	86
Lanet Cotton Mills	150	151
Lawrence Mfg Co.	116	117
Lincoln	93	94
Lyman Mills	126	127
Manomet Mills	128	129
Mass Cotton Mills	121	122
Mass Mills in Ga.	94	95
Merrimack	55	56
Nashua	191	192
Nashua Mfg Co.	750	751
Naumkeag	190	191
Nonquit	112	113
Pepperell	134	135
Pacific	210	211
Sagamore Mfg Co.	128	129
Salmon Falls	60	61
Sharp Mfg	85	86
do pf	105	106
Tremont & Suffolk	135	136
Union Cotton Mfg Co.	240	241
Wamsutta	108 1/2	109 1/2
West Point Mfg Co.	170	171

MISCELLANEOUS

CLARIDGE
The New Fall
ARROW
COLLAR
20¢ each 2 for 35¢ 3 for 50¢

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Howell Cheney of Manchester, one of the ablest of Connecticut's manufacturers, and a prominent figure in the educational and philanthropic circles of that State, has been selected to have charge of the war savings plan which the United States Treasury has worked out, and which Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip supervises. Mr. Cheney has been a member of the State Board of Education since 1909, and is now a member of the corporation that controls Yale University. He is one of the most ardent advocates of industrial and vocational education in the nation. From the first the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has had his loyal support and active cooperation. As a manufacturer he has insisted, as have the other members of the Cheney family who share with him in ownership of the famous silk mills at Manchester, on highest standards of output, advertising and production, with special care of the welfare of operatives, and reduction to a minimum of all conflicts between capital and labor.

Professor Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia University, who is chairman of the committee on studies and textbooks of the Board of Education of New York City, which has decided to drop the study of the German language and the use of German textbooks from the elementary schools of the city, is a prominent sociologist. In recent years he has been conspicuous for radicalism in not a few fields of civics, but on the issue of pro-Germanism or pro-Americanism he is standing unequivocally with the majority sentiment of the country. Professor Giddings is a Union College graduate, who, after a career as a journalist, turned to teaching, first at Bryn Mawr from 1888 to 1894, and later at Columbia University where he joined the faculty as lecturer in sociology. Since 1906 he has had the chair of sociology and the history of civilization. His textbook on the theory of sociology has had a very wide use in the schools and colleges of the United States and has been translated into seven languages for use in the schools and colleges of Europe and Asia. Though the son of a Congregationalist clergyman, Professor Giddings is far from orthodox, as his collection of "Pagan Poems" will show any reader. Of late years he has been a prolific writer for the press on the larger aspects of international affairs, race minglings and social evolution. Just now he has his hands full in meeting the crisis in the schools of New York City which the war has brought.

Richard Mott Gummere, a professor in Haverford College, is to be head of the historic Penn Charter School of Philadelphia, a foundation that goes back to 1683, and that has profited all through the years by the generosity and prudent care of Quakers of Philadelphia and vicinity. Professor Gummere is of a family that for many generations has been connected officially with Haverford College and the Quaker interests of Eastern Pennsylvania. An alumnus of Haverford, with post-graduate training at Harvard, where he specialized in the classics, he returned to Haverford in 1907 to teach Latin. In 1915 he became assistant to the president; and in this position has shown his ability to administer educational interests and deal with students and with other teachers.

John Livingston Lowes of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., is to join the faculty of Harvard University as professor in the department of English, taking the place recently left vacant by William A. Neilson, who has become president of Smith College. Professor Lowes is an Indian, who was educated at Washington and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, at Harvard University, where he won his master's and his doctor's degree, and at the universities of Leipzig and Berlin, Germany. Since 1909 he has been a professor and since 1913 a dean at the St. Louis University, but prior to that he had taught English at Hanover and Swarthmore colleges. While at Harvard he worked under and with Professor Kittredge on the more philological aspects of literature, and since settling down to his profession he has continued to specialize in this field. Shakespeare, on the textual side, has been one of his special fields of research. That Harvard should include him in her faculty is another instance of the disposition of the present authorities to follow in the policy established by President Eliot, namely, of importing teachers with other than New England origins and Harvard College cultural training; at the same time never losing sight of the advanced student who uses Harvard for post-graduate work and who later earns the right to join the broadly constituted faculty.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst is well known on American woman suffrage platforms as the famous founder of the Women's Social and Political Union, which she established in 1903. The history of the union is too well known to need reiteration, and it must be conceded that, for eight years, Mrs. Pankhurst fought with indomitable pluck and resource for the political enfranchisement of the women of Great Britain. With the coming of the world war the Women's Social and Political Union entered upon a new phase of its career. Political agitation was completely dropped, Christabel Pankhurst returned from her exile in Paris, and Mrs. Pankhurst devoted her time to national service, taking an active part in recruiting, and making many speeches on the war. Last June Mrs. Pankhurst went to Russia, accompanied by Miss Annie Kenney, to study conditions in that country, and at a recent meeting in London she gave an interesting address on the situation in Russia from her own observation. At the same

meeting the Women's Social and Political Union assumed a new title and came out as the Women's Party, with a comprehensive program for democratic victory, national security, and progress.

Moritz Rosenthal of New York City, and formerly of Chicago, who has been selected to act as general counsel for the alien property custodian, is a shrewd, resourceful, able lawyer, with a varied experience in dealing with large business interests and intricate problems of finance. Thus he was one of the counsel for the Chicago packers in the immunity case and of the Standard Oil Company when it successfully resisted payment of the \$29,000,000 fine imposed upon it by Judge Landis. A few years ago he settled in New York City and became a member of a banking firm conspicuous in international finance; and the knowledge thus gained will be serviceable now as he comes to deal with the ramifications of German ownership of property in the United States, as an adviser of A. Mitchell Palmer, the custodian.

HOW POLISH REGENCY WAS ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—The appointment of the new Polish Council of Regency was officially confirmed on the date of the Kosciuszko anniversary, and the Frankfurter Zeitung has received a private telegram from Warsaw describing the political effect in glowing terms. The confirmation of the Council of Regency, it reads, has produced a great effect. Just a month ago, the manifesto appeared announcing the new concessions; and the absence of the Council's actual appointment had already made the political world restless. The impression made by the formal appointment was, therefore, all the greater. Moreover, no better moment could have been chosen for the announcement. Throughout Poland, and indeed throughout the world wherever there are Poles, the memory of Kosciuszko is being celebrated just now, the national hero, who symbolizes the aspiration of Poland toward state independence. The festivities in Warsaw have just begun, and the whole city presents the spectacle of a fête day. In the large theater a select audience had assembled. Before the play began Vice-Crown-Prince von Mikulowski-Pomorski mounted the stage, and announced that he was able to make an important and welcome statement; he had just received official information that the two monarchs had approved the institution of the Council of Regency elected by the Council of State. A guard of honor composed of university graduates was formed in front of the box occupied by the two regents, Prince Lubomirski and Count Ostrowski.

After the performance the regents received an ovation from the audience, and university students unharnessed the horses from their carriage, and drew it themselves to the palace, in front of which a great crowd assembled and sang national songs. Prince Lubomirski made a short speech of thanks which concluded with the words: "We vow to devote our health, our strength, and our whole life to the fatherland." In the speech made by the president of the municipal council in the Rathaus there was a passage intimating that the idea of Kosciuszko were nearing their realization. Thanks to the magnanimity of the two Kaisers the Poles are obtaining what is the most important possession for every people, a State of their own.

GERMAN SHIPBUILDING

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—According to the Copenhagen paper Politiken, Professor Laas, attached to the polytechnic at Berlin, has called for Government support of the German shipbuilding industry. His remarks are coupled with a consideration of the new law which will shortly come before the Reichstag. He is of opinion that the proposed legislation will be insufficient, unless Government support is also granted to the shipbuilding yards for extensions and for the establishment of entirely new yards. They will need grants of materials and workmen to hurry forward necessary preparatory works and to build new slips and factories. If this is not done, the professor fears that a considerable proportion of the government grants for the purchase of ships will have to be spent abroad. This he maintains will occur unless the German shipbuilding industry is in a position to satisfy the enormous demands for new ships needed to bring the German mercantile marine into a position which can satisfy national requirements. Professor Laas maintains that the building of merchant ships has been almost entirely stopped during the war, the yards having been occupied solely with war work. It will take some months after the conclusion of peace before they can start building new ships, as their first work must be the altering and repairing of steamers which have been employed on war work. The professor contrasts this with the development of the shipbuilding industry in the United States, Japan, and neutral countries. Before the war the German yards could turn out 350,000 gross tons annually. They must, he says, be in a position to double this output in order to meet German needs without the help of foreign yards.

ROAD BUILDING DELAYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Labor shortage is being keenly felt by communities in the State interested in building good roads, according to reports made to the State Highways Department. Several roads to be built by districts organized recently are being delayed. Among these is a road from Batesville to Mammoth Spring, approximately 40 miles long.

NOTES ON THE NEWS

Ships

The Pacific Coast states are proving a strong factor in carrying on the emergency shipbuilding program of the United States, for not only are vessels being fast constructed in 30 California, Oregon and Washington yards, but the woodsmen of Oregon and Washington are being called on to furnish lumber, of the larger sizes, that the builders of the southern and eastern yards of the country may be able to complete their contracts. It is being called a shortsighted policy, in view of the present shortage of transportation, to let out contracts calling for lumber, such as may be obtained only in the Douglas fir region of the North Pacific Coast states, to yards which must obtain this lumber by rail and water. Something like 1500 freight cars must be provided to move this lumber within a few weeks, with more to follow. A simple solution appears to be to build many more of the new ships on the Pacific Coast. To a Pacific Coast yard, on Nov. 24, went the honor of launching the first of the new vessels built by authority of the Shipping Board, an 8800-ton steel ship. At a Washington yard, next month, the first of the Shipping Board's wooden hulls will go into the water. This vessel will be rated at 5000 tons capacity. These are the first fruits of a great organized shipbuilding effort, which aims to construct 6,000,000 tons of cargo carriers annually which Joseph MacLay, the British Controller of Shipping, declares the United States should supply to help to make good the allied losses, and to carry abroad the greatly increased amount of freight necessary for the maintenance of the United States troops in the field.

Montana Accepts the Penny

One cause of the greatly increased demands for one-cent pieces, in the United States, is the fact that this coin, long despised in the western part of the country, is at last coming into use because of the war taxes. The nickel has ceased to be the unit of small purchases. The Montana situation is typical. The first comers paid in gold dust and nuggets; the pioneer miner had the dollar as his lowest unit, but gradually he condescended to use the half dollar as "chicken feed"; years passed before he held the "two-bit" piece seriously, and only with the coming of the high cost of living did he begin to use the five-cent coins. Now the State is complaining because there are so few pennies. As late as 1905 everything was sold on the "bit" unit of 12½ cents. The five-cent idea was accepted by all but the old settlers. Those who have investigated conditions hold that the workman has always felt most Montana's refusal to use all units of money. For the workman does not sell, and those who have sold to him reaped a gratuitous, often an unjust, and now then an inconceivable profit. The war has awakened all classes to the need of thrift, and so the penny seems about to come into its own.

An estimate of the loss of the buyer and the gain of the seller in the State because of the prejudice against the penny is placed at \$1,000,000 a year.

Opposing Alcohol

Few more significant actions have been taken in opposition to the use of alcohol as a beverage than that of 25 wholesale druggists from localities in Colorado, Iowa, the Dakotas, Missouri, Kansas and neighboring states who recently met in Kansas City, Mo., and adopted a resolve pledging themselves to discourage the sale of preparations containing enough alcohol to give them a demand for beverage purposes. The manufacturers of one proprietary article evidently had an inkling of what was in the air, for they called back all their product then on the store shelves. These manufacturers will now have to submit their goods to the tests of the wholesalers, who will reject all preparations containing a percentage of alcohol that places them in the class with whiskey. Thus will law be more strictly observed in states forbidding the sale of whiskey.

Woman Peach Grower

Fruit growers gathered at the state apple show recently held in Washington, Ind., agreed that probably no one in attendance knew more about peach growing than did Mrs. Edith Rose of Mitchell, Ind. The president of the Indiana Horticultural Society introduced her as "the peach queen," when she came before the assemblage to speak on peach growing in Scherborn, Indiana. The Indianapolis News correspondent says she discussed the fine points of pruning, tilling, air, drainage and marketing with confidence and precision. Many questions were asked, and she was ready with an answer for all of them. She compares the Elberta peach with the Ben Davis apple. It is not the best flavored, but the market demands it, and she raises peaches for profit.

Supervising Prices

To insure the public against overcharging, price inspectors in the service of the National Food Conservation Commission are keeping tabs on the dealers. Most dealers are said to have shown not the slightest inclination to exploit the public in the present situation, and many continued to sell their stock of canned goods at what was a fair profit on the purchase price, though these same goods could not be duplicated fresh from the packers at a wholesale price lower than the goods were being obtained at retail. During the present shortage of sugar the price inspectors are necessary, for some citizens undoubtedly would be willing to pay as high as the 26-cent rate for sugar which obtained during a part of the American Civil War. The United States has braved away the old "supply and demand" formula in trading, and has substituted a new economical slogan, to the effect that all concerned shall take a fair profit.

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only. The action of the city of Milwaukee, Wis., in selling potatoes at \$1.30 a bushel had the effect of maximum price fixing, for dealers who were seeking an undue profit were compelled to cut their prices about 50 cents on the bushel.

SCHOOL EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A free employment bureau has been established by the high school Parent-Teacher Association at Glendale, says a despatch to the Evening Express.

SOUTHERN SOUTHERN

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BY OTHER EDITORS

On Guard Against Spies

SACRAMENTO (Cal.) UNION—Once more the Government has seen fit to issue warnings against the spies which infest the country. The people are warned not to discuss the military affairs of the nation with strangers. We are told to be on guard all the time against the agents of Germany, who are everywhere. Slowly we are getting the country organized on a military basis. Each day adds to the number of German spies placed where they can do no harm. It must not be left to the organized forces of the Government to watch these spies. Every patriotic citizen should do his or her part to defeat the aims of the agents of the Kaiser, who are in our midst. We should make it our business to report to the proper authorities every instance of disloyal utterance, every suggestion of any sort which points to a lack of patriotism, so that the representatives of the Government will know where to look for spies.

Reported Rival of Cotton

MANUFACTURERS RECORD—In announcing that a substitute for cotton has been discovered, a dispatch from Denver says: "A wild flower, grown in practically all sections of the country, will be the means of supplying munitions manufacturers with sufficient 'gun cotton' to keep Uncle Sam and his allies well equipped with fighting materials, according to Charles Goard, a Denver inventor, and Beau Brummels need have no fear of a shortage of men's clothing. Mr. Goard says he has discovered that the wild flower, known to youths all over the land as 'cattails', has a bulb containing nearly a pint of cotton fibers that can be substituted for gun cotton in the manufacture of ammunition, thus allowing the entire cotton crop to be used in the manufacture of clothing." A chemist now engaged largely in making explosives informed the Manufacturers Record a month or more ago that he was quite certain Germany was depending to a considerable extent upon 'cattails' in place of cotton in the manufacture of explosives, and he gave the reason why 'cattails' would be entirely feasible for use in this way. So the reported discovery from Denver is nothing new. But the southern cotton grower need not yet give up cotton for 'cattails'.

Potatoes

DAYTON (Ohio) NEWS—Unless the price of potatoes is reduced to 50 cents a bushel it will be necessary, according to a statement issued by Armour & Co. of Chicago, to feed tons of them to stock or permit them to rot. At present, the people of Chicago are asked to pay \$1.40 a bushel for potatoes, the result being that they are depending upon other and cheaper food. Wheat at \$2.20 a bushel is less expensive than are potatoes at \$1.40 a bushel, because the food value of a bushel of wheat is much greater than that of a bushel of potatoes. It follows, therefore, that the supply of wheat will be drawn upon more extensively because of the high price of potatoes than would otherwise be likely. Responsibility for the price of potatoes does not appear as yet to have been fixed, but it is probable that the Food Administration will endeavor to find out where the trouble is and put an end to it. To permit a waste of the potatoes, after all that was done during the summer to induce people to plant and raise such unusual quantities of them, would be singularly unfortunate.

NEW YORK

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DUKE OF CONNAUGHT ON MASONIC WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, England—On the occasion of his recent visit to Plymouth, the Duke of Connaught as grand master of English Freemasons, attended a meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Devon, at the Guildhall, Maj. G. C. Davie, provincial grand master, was in the chair, and there were about 1300 brethren present, including Brother Colville Smith, grand secretary of England, and Brother John Stocker, deputy provincial grand master. An address of welcome was presented to the Duke, in which the fact was recalled that in 1874 King Edward VII, who was then Prince of Wales and grand master, had honored the provincial Grand Lodge with a visit.

In replying, the Duke of Connaught spoke of the pleasure that it gave him, as grand master, to have the opportunity of visiting Plymouth and meeting the brethren of the West in their own part of the country. It was a great satisfaction to him to think that since the last visit of his brother, King Edward VII, such a large increase had taken place in the number of lodges and the number of brethren in Devon. It was a very healthy sign of the great interest taken among the people in Freemasonry. They had reason to congratulate themselves on the vitality of the fraternity. At the two hundredth anniversary of the United Grand Lodge, which had recently been celebrated in London with such dignified success, it had been a great pleasure to feel that during those two centuries steady advance had been made in Freemasonry. They were proud of the large number of brethren serving their country in the war. Their

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MADISON AVENUE 42nd and 43rd Streets

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Within easy access of all places of amusement and in the heart of the new shopping district.

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Just off Fifth Avenue on one of the city's quietest streets

Much favored by women traveling without escort. Within four minutes walk of forty theaters. Center of shopping district.

Rooms, private bath \$2.50 up. W. JOHNSON QUINN, Prop.

names would live among the brethren as men who had known how to do their duty to their King and country. To him, as grand master and as one of the senior officers of the army, the Duke said that it was a great satisfaction to feel that the whole of the brethren had done what they could for the wounded. The Masonic War Hospital in London was a credit to the fraternity, and he was proud to think that it was entirely financed and managed by the Masons of the country.

CENTRAL EUROPEAN ZOLLVEREIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Hungary (via Berne)—Mr. Hantos, Hungarian Secretary of State for Commerce, has made an important statement concerning the negotiations for the establishment of a Central European Zollverein which are again in progress. The object of these negotiations, he declares, is purely a closer economic union with Germany, without in any way prejudicing Hungary's rights to conclude any kind of treaty relations with other countries immediately after the war, and without any aggressiveness towards foreign countries. Hungary will enter into no agreements and consent to no peace terms which might hinder her international trade after the war, and will agree to no peace which may contain the germs of future wars. Prominent Hungarian commercial bodies also have recently declared that Hungary will not agree to anything in the proposed economic union with the Central Powers that could in any way interfere with or restrict the development of her industries.

FLAM CONTROL BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Secretary of the War Office announces that the

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Hotel Owns and Operates Dairy and Gardens

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North St. at Delaware Ave. Motorists follow Main St. or Delaware Ave. to North St. On Empire Tours.

C. A. Miner, Managing Director

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SYRACUSE, N. Y.

500 ROOMS

Largest Hotel in the State

New York City Motorists follow Main St. or Delaware Ave. to North St. On Empire Tours.

PROCTOR C. WELCH, Manager

Government has approved the formation of a Plax Control Board to supervise and coordinate the arrangements for securing supplies of seed, flax, and flax goods for war purposes, and to take such steps as will satisfy the board that after meeting requirements for aeroplanes, sufficient flax is, so far as possible, available for other war purposes, and to take any further action that the board may consider necessary. The committee consists of three representatives of the War Department, three representatives of the Department of Aeronautical Supplies of the Ministry of Munitions, two representatives of the Department of Agriculture for Ireland, and one representative of the Admiralty, Scottish spinners, and Irish spinners respectively. Lord Colwyn has been appointed chairman of the committee, and Mr. Philip Guedalla will act as secretary to the board.

SILVER MEDAL AWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—His Majesty the King has on the recommendation of the president of the Board of Trade, awarded the silver medal for gallantry in saving life at sea to Major Thomas Hubert Barclay, yeomanry, and Capt. Rowland Arthur Hill, Royal Irish Regiment, in recognition of their services on the occasion of the sinking of a British transport in the Mediterranean Sea in May last. The award to Major Barclay is a posthumous award.

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100 Rooms, 1 Person \$1.00 2 Persons \$1.50

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Tel. 302 or 2058. If one is busy call the other.

FAMOUS AIRPLANE
IS GIVEN TO BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The two-seater
aeroplane on which the Italian aviator,
Captain Laureati, recently made his
non-stop flight from Turin to London,
a distance of 670 miles, which he cov-
ered in 7 hours and 22 minutes,
has been presented by the Italian Am-
bassador on behalf of the Italian Gov-
ernment to Lord Cowdray, who re-
ceived it on behalf of the British Gov-
ernment. The presentation was made
at an aerodrome near London, in the
presence of a distinguished gathering,
which included Captain Laureati and
also Captain Croce, another Italian
who recently flew to London from
Italy on a one-seater aeroplane.

In presenting the aeroplane, the
Italian Ambassador said that the Ital-
ian aviator, who had flown without
touching the earth from Turin to Lon-
don on an Italian machine, had marked
the beginning of a new relation-
ship between Italy and Great Brit-
ain. Captain Laureati's flight would
remain memorable. To the Italian
people it stood as a symbol. It re-
vealed the possibilities of direct com-
munication across space between two
nations who had long been traditional
friends. The present alliance, indeed,
by the successful efforts of the two
countries for the common cause, had
only given a more tangible form to
this everlasting friendship and ren-
dered it more clearly evident. The
Government of the King of Italy, he
continued, desired that the aeroplane
on which that first flight from their
land to England had been accom-
plished should remain with Great Brit-
ain as a grateful testimony of Italy's
desire to be joined ever closer to their
mighty friend and ally. "In the name
of the Italian Government," he said, "I
have the honor of presenting to His
Majesty's Government this aeroplane,
type 7-B, No. 5870, which bears the
beloved name of 'Italia.' I trust it
will be accepted with those same
feelings of sincere friendship with
which it is offered."

Lord Cowdray, in accepting the gift,
spoke with admiration of Captain
Laureati's magnificent performance,
in which he said they recognized a
token of that native genius and endur-
ing vigor which had enabled the Ital-
ian people for so many centuries of the
world's history to contribute potently
to the progress of civilization. He
was certain that the sentiment of
long-standing friendship between the
two nations which had prompted the
gift would, if possible, be strengthened
and deepened by the consciousness of
the efforts and sacrifices which the
two nations were making in common.
The magnificent machine would be
treasured by the British nation. When
they thought of its achievement, flying
670 miles direct to the identical aerodrome
as intended, without rest in one
continuous successful flight, he need
hardly say that they looked upon it as
an emblem of the success which Italy
so largely deserved. He was saying
nothing new with regard to the air
services themselves when he said that
they deserved and possessed the abso-
lute confidence of the Entente Powers,
and that when peace came their pres-
ent belief that final victory would in no
small measure be indebted to the air
services would be amply confirmed.

Three cheers were then given for
the King of Italy and for King George,
and afterward several British airmen
made a display of flying in formation,
and Captain Croce also gave a display
on his machine.

MISCELLANEOUS

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frankfurter maker. Address HARRY E. SWAN,
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WANTED — All round hustling dry goods
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WOMAN of education and refinement, tact,
executive ability, experience in managing own
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seeks position; willing to be trained as
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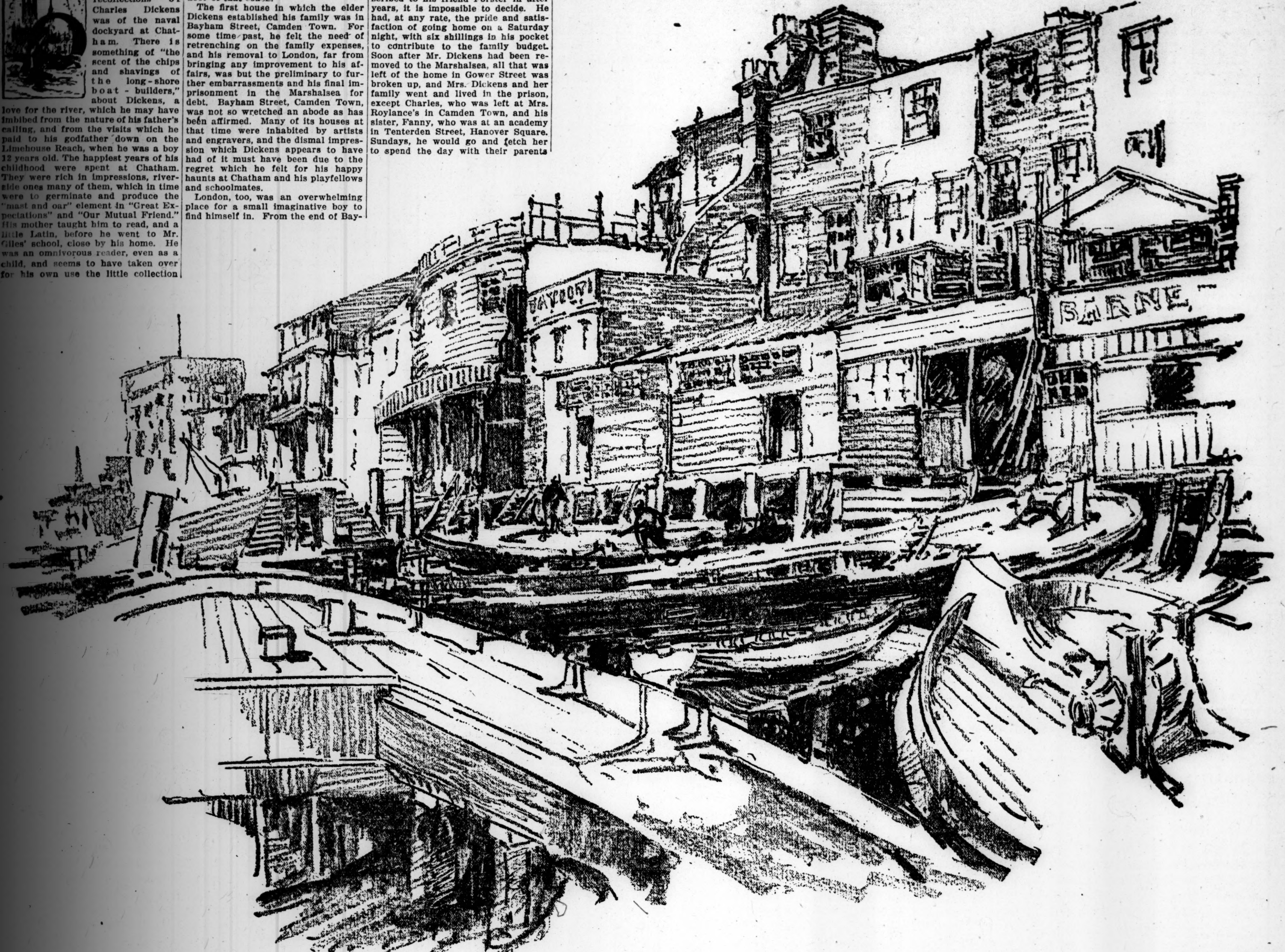


NE of the earliest recollections of Charles Dickens was of the naval dockyard at Chatham. There is something of the scent of the chips and shavings of the long-shore boat-builders, about Dickens, a love for the river, which he may have imbibed from the nature of his father's calling, and from the visits which he paid to his godfather down on the Limehouse Reach, when he was a boy 12 years old. The happiest years of his childhood were spent at Chatham. They were rich in impressions, river-side ones many of them, which in time were to germinate and produce the "must and oar" element in "Great Expectations" and "Our Mutual Friend." His mother taught him to read, and a little Latin, before he went to Mr. Giles' school, close by his home. He was an omnivorous reader, even as a child, and seems to have taken over for his own use the little collection

of the smell of the damp straw on the floor of that coach. The first house in which the elder Dickens established his family was in Bayham Street, Camden Town. For some time past, he felt the need of retrenching on the family expenses, and his removal to London, far from bringing any improvement to his affairs, was but the preliminary to further embarrassments and his final imprisonment in the Marshalsea for debt. Bayham Street, Camden Town, was not so wretched an abode as has been affirmed. Many of its houses at that time were inhabited by artists and engravers, and the dismal impression which Dickens appears to have had of it must have been due to the regret which he felt for his happy haunts at Chatham and his playfellows and schoolmates.

London, too, was an overwhelming place for a small imaginative boy to find himself in. From the end of Bay-

ly and shrinking little wail he described to his friend Forster in after years, it is impossible to decide. He had, at any rate, the pride and satisfaction of going home on a Saturday night, with six shillings in his pocket to contribute to the family budget. Soon after Mr. Dickens had been removed to the Marshalsea, all that was left of the home in Gower Street was broken up, and Mrs. Dickens and her family went and lived in the prison, except Charles, who was left at Mrs. Roylance's in Camden Town, and his sister, Fanny, who was at an academy in Tenterden Street, Hanover Square. Sundays, he would go and fetch her to spend the day with their parents



A view of Limehouse Reach, a district frequented by Dickens, and where he placed the "Bunch of Grapes" Inn

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

of books, "in an upstairs room," which adjoined his own. That "blessed little room," he called it, where he first read and loved, to the point of impersonating a character in his vivid imagination for a month at a time, such classics as "Don Quixote," and "Gil Blas," "Robinson Crusoe" and "Peregrine Pickle." He went sailing sometimes with his father, but those were rare treats. Walks in the country round Chatham, also with his father, and his sister Fanny, were more usual and it was on one of these occasions that he saw the house at Gad's Hill which he owned after many years. In an "Uncommercial Traveller" paper, Charles Dickens appears as the "very queer small boy" on the highroad.

PERHAPS the nautical flavor in Dickens was just due to his thorough "Englishness." He loved the sea, and repeatedly, in his busy life, sought the peace and repose of the little coast port of Broadstairs. He once exuberantly remarked to Longfellow, on the subject of a drive along the high road between Maldstone and Rochester, that it was like a holiday ride in England 50 years ago, with the horses bedridden "by a couple of postillions in the old red jackets of the old royal Dover Road." It was quite characteristic of him, this feeling for the old coaching days. But he also had something of Horrow's wild love of the road and of its tramps and gypsies. It is strange that both his name and Shakespeare's should be connected with Gad's Hill; and yet not strange. They were both poets of the road, both connoisseurs of a good inn, both familiar with the company the roads provide.

When Dickens was twelve years old, his father, being given an appointment at Somerset House, removed to London. Charles, having been left behind at his schoolmaster's in Chatham, for a few weeks, was "forwarded like game, carriage paid," by the stage-coach "Commodore" to the Cross Keys, Wood Street, Chesham, London. It rained the whole journey, and he said long afterwards that he never forgot

ham Street, across fields, or rather wastes waiting for an enterprising builder, could be seen, looming in the mist, the cupola of St. Paul's, and here Charles, in his first strangeness and desolation, spent leisure hours in dreamy absentness. Gradually he became familiar with other parts of the city and developed a particular predilection for the Strand and Covent Garden, which he visited with his mother, on some of her shopping expeditions. The wretchedness of St. Giles and Seven Dials, too, roused his curious interest. During the Bayham Street days, he paid frequent visits to his godfather, Christopher Huffam, rigger to His Majesty's navy, living at Limehouse Hole. Here the boy entertained Christopher Huffam's friends with some of his comic songs and recitations, and was very popular with the waterside company. He had the fearful joy, at the close of these festive days, of a return home with his father through the streets of London at night.

From Camden Town, the Dickens family moved to Gower Street. Money matters had gone from bad to worse, and Mrs. Dickens resolved to attempt restoring the family fortune by starting a boarding establishment for young ladies. Christopher Huffam had East India connections and she hoped that, through him, she might get Anglo-Indian children entrusted to her care. A house in Gower Street was rented, and little Charles was sent round the neighborhood distributing circulars. In vain, as it proved, for not a single pupil ever crossed the Dickens threshold. The arrest for debt followed, and Mrs. Dickens was left to sell the furniture.

THEN came the period which Dickens, in after life, regarded as the most unhappy of his existence. After helping his mother in the sale of the family possessions, including his own books, he was sent to make his living at Warren's Blacking Warehouse by Hungerford Stairs. Whether the whole experience assumed a much gloomier aspect as he looked back on it, or whether he really was the lone-

ly and shrinking little wail he described to his friend Forster in after years, it is impossible to decide. He had, at any rate, the pride and satisfaction of going home on a Saturday night, with six shillings in his pocket to contribute to the family budget. Soon after Mr. Dickens had been removed to the Marshalsea, all that was left of the home in Gower Street was broken up, and Mrs. Dickens and her family went and lived in the prison, except Charles, who was left at Mrs. Roylance's in Camden Town, and his sister, Fanny, who was at an academy in Tenterden Street, Hanover Square. Sundays, he would go and fetch her to spend the day with their parents

THE last house on the left-hand side of the way, by Old Hungerford Stairs, was the blacking warehouse. The Stairs were close to the present Charing Cross railway bridge, which usurped the place of the Old Hungerford Suspension Bridge, Charing Cross station being built on the site of Hungerford Market. A letter of Mr. Payne Collier's was once published, in the Athenaeum, in which he tells an anecdote concerning Dickens and the market. Walking through it one day with Mr. Payne Collier, Dickens remarked, referring to those days when he was employed in the blacking factory, that he was too well acquainted with the first syllables of the word. And, as they strolled on, says the letter, they "followed a coal heaver, who carried his little rosy, but grimy child looking over his shoulder; Charles Dickens bought a half-penny worth of cherries and, as he went along, he gave them, one by one, to the little fellow, without the knowledge of his father."

A small paragraph, tucked away in

the London papers, recently informed the British public that the "Bunch of Grapes" Inn, Limehouse Reach, once the property of Richard Waters, together with the Harbor Master's office and neighboring houses, were about to be pulled down, owing to this portion of the river frontage having been bought by the Stepney Borough Council for the extension of their Works department. It was added that the "Bunch of Grapes" Inn was associated with Charles Dickens, the novelist having often been there in Richard Waters' time, and sat in the big window of the Inn, watching the river and jotting on paper some detail of the waterside. Limehouse is peopled with Dickens' characters. At the gates of Limehouse Church, the tall steeple of which is the one prominent landmark in the district, John Rokesmith, disguised as a sailor, thought out his plans, and, on his walk to Limehouse Hole, confided to the reader of "Our Mutual Friend" his identity with John Harmon and the truth as to his fate. At Limehouse Hole, Miss Pleasant Riderhood kept her Leaving Shop, making a livelihood for herself and her disreputable father. On Limehouse Reach, was Gaffer Hexam's, the low building that had the look of having once been a mill, where his daughter Lizzie sat looking at pictures in the fire. Just by was the Six Jolly Fellowship-Porters, where Miss Abbey Potterson reigned supreme, and which may have been the "Bunch of Grapes" Inn. The house, at any rate, is the only one left on the river which can possibly lay claim to that honor. Together with the Harbor Master's, and the two or three other narrow bow-fronted houses squeezed against each other, it forms the quaintest bit of all the river front, a survival of very old London, immortalized by the brush of Whistler and the pen of Dickens. Opposite, on the Surrey side, is the Commercial Dock, where the Greenland Fishing smacks used to anchor. Late on a still September afternoon, a haze spreads over the river and the sun, a red ball in the mist laden sky, sets a warm glow on the water and motionless sailing boats. Smoke from factory chimneys rises

perpendicularly; the tide is low and, except for a few women working in a barge close by, the old houses are silent and at peace. The Thames can ill afford to lose them. They belong to an age when the Thames had space for something besides warehouses, docks and factories. The unexpected note of color, the weathered turquoise in the dun of sail and barge, and the gay geraniums, will be sadly missed. But, if Dickens in his description of the Six Jolly Fellowship-Porters, had in mind the "Bunch of Grapes" Inn, it must be allowed that the old house has really had its day. It was "in its second childhood," even when Dickens wrote. "In its whole constitution, it had not a straight floor, and hardly a straight line; but it had outlasted and clearly would outlast many a better trimmed building. . . . Externally, it was a narrow lopsided wooden jumble of corpulent windows, heaped one upon another, as you might heap as many toppling oranges, with a crazy wooden veranda impending over the water; indeed the whole house, including the complaining flagstaff on the roof, impended over the water, but seemed to have got into the condition of a faint hearted diver who has paused so long on the brink that he will never go in at all. . . . the house was all but afloat at high water. . . . The wood forming the chimney pieces, beams, partitions, floors, and doors, of the Six Jolly Fellowship-Porters, seemed in its old age fraught with confused memories of its youth. In many places it had become gnarled and riven according to the manner of old trees; knots started out of it and here and there it seemed to twist itself into some likeness of boughs. In this state of second childhood, it had an air of being in its own way garrulous about its early life."

"OUR Mutual Friend," "that combination of drollery and romance," to quote Dickens, on his own work, opens with a description of Gaffer Hexam's boat floating "between Southwark Bridge which is of iron, and London Bridge, which is of stone." To a mind like

Dickens', the waterside of Wapping, Rotherhithe, Ratcliffe and Shadwell presented the deepest attraction. The "waterside character" was, to his ever watchful eye, in quest of human material, well worthy of a place on his stage. There was pathos, and tragedy, and villainy to be studied and dissected on the great river highway. Dickens had felt the lure of it, with that precocious child's instinct of his, on his early visits to Limehouse Hole. He had stood on Blackfriars Bridge and watched the swift tidal waters, on his way from the Blacking warehouse to visit his father in the debtors' prison; and, later in life, recalling his earliest visions, terrors and raptures, he had written of Pip and Magwitch, of the Chatham convict ships, and of Hexam and Riderhood, at their grim occupation of ridding the Thames of its human flotsam. Before writing "Great Expectations," Dickens, to make sure that he knew the river and the course which a boat would take running from Wapping to Gravesend, hired a steamer for the day and ran down from Blackwall all the way to Southend. Then he wrote the wonderful fifty-fourth chapter, in which Pip and his friends attempt to get Magwitch clear of the country.

IT WAS in the region of the upper and lower Pool that Pip, after much searching in that strange neighborhood, found the lone house where Mrs. Whipple lived, with Bill Barley and his daughter Clara as lodgers. It was here that, for safety, he brought his Uncle Provis, the returned convict Magwitch, from the lodging overlook the Temple in Essex Street. "Pond Bank, Chink's Basin, down the Old Green Copper Rope Walk," was Mrs. Whipple's address and Pip had great difficulty in finding it. Wandering among "old hulls of ships in course of being knocked to pieces," stumbling over "rusty anchors blindly biting into the ground though for years off duty," passing many rope-walks, at last, turning round a corner, he came upon Mill Pond Bank, "and there was the stump of a ruined windmill, and there was the Old

Green Copper Rope-Walk—whose long and narrow vista I could trace in the moonlight, along a series of wooden frames set in the ground, that looked like superannuated hay-making racks which had grown old and lost most of their teeth."

So as to get the lightermen and other riverside folk accustomed to seeing him on and about the river, Pip hired a boat which he kept at Temple stairs (in those days Temple Court ran right down to the river). A signal was arranged between him and the refugee at Mill Bank, by which he could know of the safety of Magwitch, without rousing suspicions by landing too often at Chink's Basin. Hardly a page in this portion of "Great Expectations" but has a fine description of some portion of the river—just a thumbnail sketch sometimes, as the sunrise which Pip watches from his chambers in Temple Court: "The winking lights upon the bridges were already pale, the coming sun was like a marsh of fire on the horizon. . . . As I looked. . . a veil seemed to be drawn from the river and millions of sparkles burst out upon its waters. . . . "Great Expectations" opens, and all but closes, in the marsh country of the Thames' lower reaches. Lovingly Dickens returns to it in the fifty-third chapter and makes Pip set out on that night of the "red large moon," in "a ribbon of clear sky," to keep his assignation at the sluiceway. Years before Pip, as a small boy, had encountered "the fearful man, all in coarse gray, with a great iron on his leg," in Cooling churchyard, and, after the terrifying conversation which they held together, Pip ran home, leaving the man with the iron on his leg picking his way "among the great stones dropped into the marshes here and there, for stepping-places, when the rains were heavy, or the tide was in. The marshes were just a long black horizontal line, then as I stopped to look after him, the river was just another horizontal line, not nearly so broad nor yet so black; and the sky was just a row of long angry red lines and dense black lines intermixed."

THE HOME FORUM

The Sins of the Fathers

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE of the most persistent characteristics of the human mind, and one that it clings to with great affection, is the tendency to dwell upon whatever it believes to be of evil portent. At the same time, modern civilization, with its multitudinous superstitions about the operations of an evil power, and proud of its own superiority, has really hardly risen above the level of the "dark ages."

This being the case, it is not to be wondered at that the fatal doctrine of an heredity of evil has taken such hold upon human thought, backed up as it is by its confidence in the existence of medical and physical law. It is quite usual to hear of some unfortunate individual being condemned by general opinion to an inheritance of sin and disease because his father and his grandfather were said to have been so before him, and so nothing else can be expected. In such a case there does not seem to be much attempt, even on the part of people of religious convictions, to lift thought to the contemplation of a God who could free mankind from such an inheritance of evil. On the contrary, one is referred to the twentieth chapter of Exodus as an indisputable proof that God visits the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation, but the qualifying clause "of them that hate me" is generally left out, while the promise which immediately follows, that God would show "mercy unto thousands of them that love me, and keep my commandments," is apparently considered to have no relation to the subject at all.

In the eighteenth chapter of Ezekiel this question of heredity is very fully discussed from the opening statement that in Israel they shall no longer use the proverb, "The fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge," to the closing declaration: "For I have no pleasure in the death of him that dieth, saith

the Lord God: wherefore turn yourselves, and live ye."

That the prophet in this discourse attributes the disaster and death which he sees to be the portion of the wicked, to sin, that is, to a mental or moral cause and not to a physical one, is indisputable, as is also the fact that he states unequivocally that when the sin is abandoned, and the mental state is healed, the physical condition must be proportionately improved; "he shall not die, he shall surely live," he proclaims.

The question put by the disciples to Jesus about the blind man, "Who did sin, this man or his parents, that he was born blind?" shows that the belief in this chain of cause and effect had persisted down to their day, but their surprise and the incredulity of their religious teachers when the man was healed, showed equally plainly that the understanding of the life-giving power of good had been lost, swallowed up in the general mesmerism of materiality.

The textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, from the first page to the last, iterates and reiterates the fact that not only are the promises of the Scriptures demonstrably true and universal in their application, but also that in proportion as a man understands the Principle which underlies these promises, he is freed from the terrible bondage of fear which the claims of a false education have fastened upon him. "For the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death," said St. Paul, and it is the mission of Christian Science to teach men how to avail themselves of this law.

On page 256 of Science and Health we read, "Progress takes off human shackles. The finite must yield to the infinite. Advancing to a higher plane of action, thought rises from the material sense to the spiritual, from the scholastic to the inspirational, and

from the mortal to the immortal. All things are created spiritually. Mind, not matter, is the creator. Love, the divine Principle, is the Father and Mother of the universe, including man."

To accept God as Father-Mother, that is, in other words, to accept Spirit as the only cause and source of being, is virtually to admit that there is no matter. The world generally, and the theological world specifically, has tried to accept both Spirit and matter as cause, existing simultaneously, though operating in different spheres of activity, and the chaotic state of the world today is ample evidence of the unsoundness of this position. The world of natural science has seen that such a theory is logically untenable and so has, with a very few exceptions, resorted to the standpoint that all is matter.

To follow out this line of argument, to accept Spirit as the Alpha and Omega of being, at once snaps the chain which has bound humanity to physical law, and leads directly into the freedom which results, as Jesus said, from knowing the Truth. Fortified by this knowledge no longer need we live in terror of some inherited evil which may pounce upon us when least expected, for if we acknowledge God as our Father, or origin, we see that we have a resort to the operation of His law and power. As the wise man said, "The name of the Lord is a strong tower: the righteous runneth into it, and is safe." Mrs. Eddy has expressed it differently on page 427 of Science and Health, where she says, "Immortal Mind, governing all, must be acknowledged as supreme in the physical realm, so-called, as well as in the spiritual."

To know that even in the tangle of human experience we can find the thread which will lead us out of the labyrinth into the "liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free" is a knowledge worth working for, and it was to give this knowledge to the world that Mrs. Eddy endured the hatred of the carnal mind. Nothing daunted, she pursued her way, sure that God was with her, until today thousands upon thousands of people rise up and call her blessed for having shown them the way out of an heredity of fear and despair into their rightful inheritance as the children of the one Father-Mother God, and the sins of the fathers vanish into their native nothingness.

The Duke of Plaza-Toro

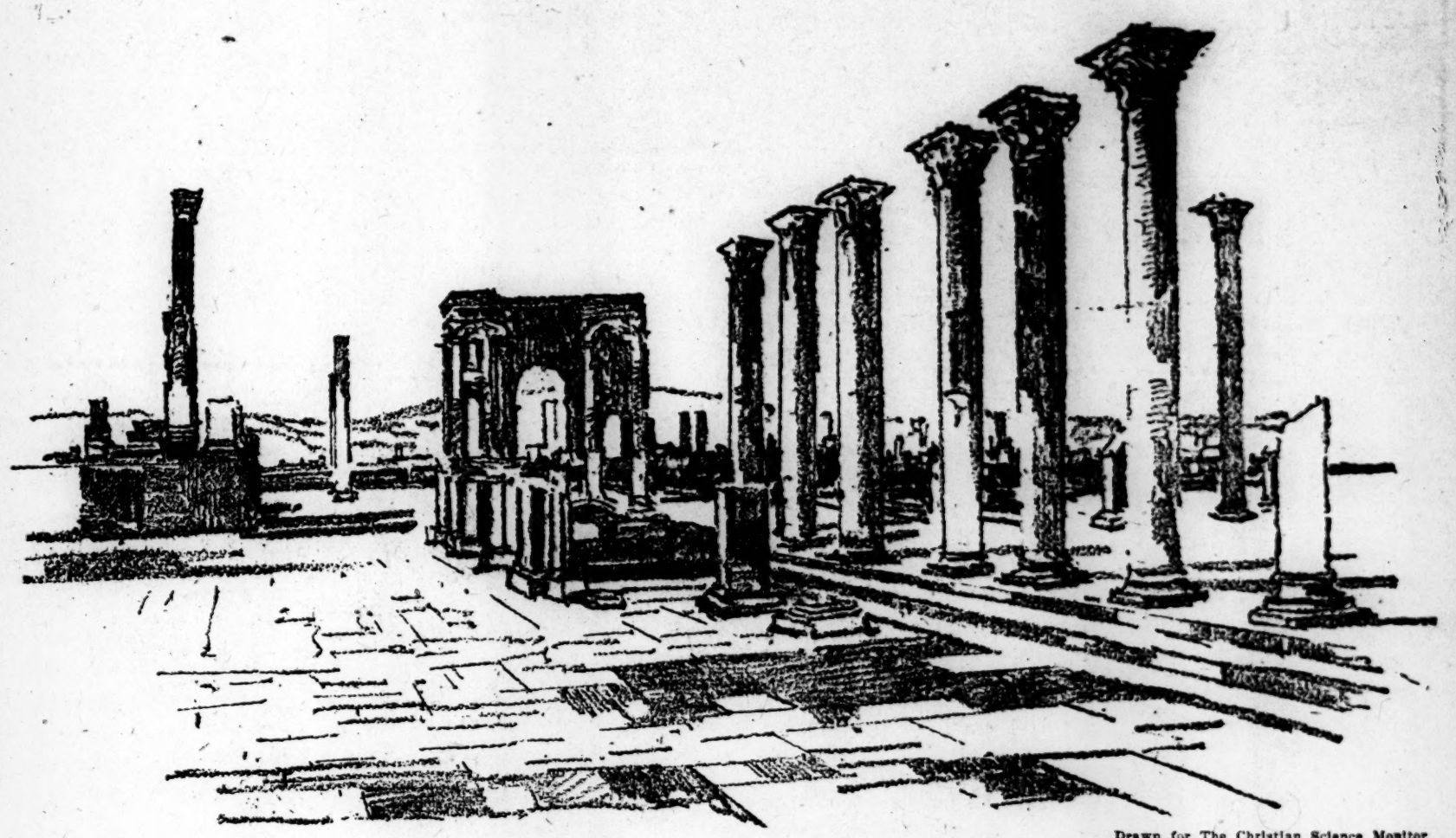
In enterprise of martial kind,
When there was any fighting,
He led his regiments from behind—
He found it less exciting.
But when away his regiment ran,
His place was at the fore, O—
That celebrated,
Cultivated,
Underrated
Nobleman,
The Duke of Plaza-Toro!

In the first and foremost flight, ha, ha!
You always found that knight, ha, ha!
That celebrated,
Cultivated,
Underrated
Nobleman,
The Duke of Plaza-Toro!

When told that they would all be shot
Unless they left the service,
That hero hesitated not,
So marvelous his nerve is.
He sent his resignation in,
The first of all his corps, O!
That very knowing,
Overflowing,
Easygoing,
Paladin,
The Duke of Plaza-Toro!

To men of grosser clay, ha, ha!
He always showed the way, ha, ha!
That very knowing,
Overflowing,
Easygoing,
Paladin,
The Duke of Plaza-Toro!

—W. S. Gilbert.



Timgad, Algeria

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

There is no lack of Roman remains in Northern Africa. Up and down the country traces are to be seen of the fine buildings which adorned that favored province. But to find the best example of a Roman town, as it existed during the days of the empire, it is necessary to leave the sites of the well-known cities and go to a remote spot some thirty miles from the edge of the Sahara, to what, in its prime, was a provincial town of no especial importance, but which today possesses

an interest only second, perhaps, to that of Pompeii.

Timgad, or to give it its earlier name, Thamugade, lies on a high plateau on the outskirts of the Aurès Mountains in the former province of Numidia. The plateau on which Timgad stands, in its long rolling lines, faintly recalls the Roman Campagna and it furnishes a superb setting for the ruins of the Roman town with its many columns and its great triumphal arch. The story of the

founding of Timgad is told in an inscription which once had its place on that same triumphal arch, and which records that the Emperor Trajan, with the help of the third Augustan legion, founded the colony of Thamugade. A former centurion of the legion at Lambessa is known to have put up two statues on the facade of a temple in Timgad, in honor of Trajan's victory over the Parthians. Timgad, like other Roman towns, had its forum, its public baths, its temples and its the-

aters. It had also a fine market, erected by Plotius Faustus, who settled in Timgad after his military career. Some of the shops of Timgad are quite well preserved, and vases of various shapes and kinds, which probably formed part of the stock in trade of the former shopkeepers, have been found in them.

Timgad played no especial part in history; it was, as Roman cities go, a place of no importance, situated on the outskirts of the empire, but these very circumstances may be said to give it an especial interest, as affording some insight into the might of imperial Rome in the heyday of its power. For the fact that it was possible to build an open town, adorned with public monuments of the dignity and elaboration of those of Timgad, not far distant from a desolate leading down through the Aurès Mountains into the great desert, is striking evidence of the security assured to the inhabitants of the empire under the aegis of the mighty name of Rome.

The Dominie's Havers

George. Ay, ay, and what's he gotten noo?

"Domsie solemnly lifted the letter, and brought down his spectacles. 'Edinburgh, April 7th.' Then he looked at Whinnie and closed his mouth."

"We'll tell it first to his mither!" "Margaret met us at the end of the house by the brier bush. . . . Domsie now essayed to read the news . . . but he could not."

"It's nae use," he cried, "he's first in the Humanity oot o' a hundred and seventy lads, first o' them a', and he's first in the Greek too; the like o' this is hardly known, and it hasna been seen in Drumtochty since there was a schule. That's the word he's sent, and he bade me tell his mother without delay."

"Margaret was silent for the space of five seconds; she was a good woman, and I knew that better afterwards. She took the Dominie's hand and said to him, 'Under God this was your reward ye'll get naither silver nor gold, but ye hae a mither's gratitude.'"

"When we were settled in the parlor Domsie's tongue was loosed, and he lifted up his voice and sang the victory of George Hood."

"It's ten years ago at the brak' up o' the winter ye brought him down to me, Mrs. Hood, and ye said at the schule-house door, 'Dinna be hard on him, Maister Jamieson, he's my only bairn, and a wee thingie quiet.' Div ye mind what I said, 'There's something aint that face,' and my heart warmed to George that hour. Two years after the Doctor examined the schule, and he looks at George, 'That's a likely lad, Dominie. What think ye?' And he was only eight years auld, and no big for his size. 'Doctor, I daurna prophesy till we turn him into the Latin, but a'we thought.' So I had a' the time, but I never boasted;

na, na, that's dangerous. Didna I say, 'Ye hev a promisin' laddie, Whinnie, ae day in the market?'

"It's a fae," said Whinnie, "it was the day I bocht the white coo." But Domsie swept on.

"The first year o' Latin was enough for me. He just nipet up his verbs. Caesar couldna keep him going; he was into Vergil afore he was eleven, and the Latin prose, man, as sure as a'm living, it tasted o' Cicero frae the beginning."

"Whinnie wagged his head in amazement."

"It was the verra nicht o' the Latin prose I cam up to speak about the college, and ye thoct George had been playing truant."

"Whinnie laughed uproariously, but Domsie heeded not."

"It was awfu' work the next two years, but the Doctor stood in weel wi' the Greek. . . . But that's dune wi' noo, and he was worth a' the toil and trouble. First in the Humanity, and first in the Greek, sweepit the field, Lord preserve us! A' can hardly believe it. Eh, I was feared o' thae High School lads. They had terrible advantages. Maisters frae England, and tutors, and whatna', but Drumtochty carried aff the croon. It'll be fine reading in the papers:

"'Humanity—First prize (and Medal), George Howe, Drumtochty, Perthshire."

"'Greek—First prize (and Medal), George Howe, Drumtochty, Perthshire."

"'It'll be mighty,' cried Whinnie, now fairly on fire."

"And Philosophy and Mathematics to come, George's no bad at Euclid. I'll wager he'll be first there, too. When he gets his hand in thae there's naething he's no fit for wi' them. My ain laddie—and the Doctor's—we maunna forget him—it's his classics he hev, every book o' them. The Doctor'll be lifted when he comes back on Saturday. A'm thinking we'll hear o' on Sabbath. And Drumtochty, he'll be naither to had nor bind in the kirk-yard. As for me, I wadna change places wi' the Duke o' Athole, and Domsie shook the table to its foundation."

"Then he awoke, as from a dream, and the shame of boasting that shuts the mouths of self-respecting Scots descended upon him."

"But this is fair nonsense. Ye'll no mind the havers o' an auld dominie."

Wainamöinen's Boat

There the pale gray boat was lying,
And the boat with red he painted,
And adorned the prow with gilding,
And with silver overlaid it;
Then upon the morning after,
Very early in the morning,
Pushed his boat into the water,
In the waves the hundred-boarded,
Pushed it from the barkless rollers,
From the rounded logs of pine-trees.
Then he raised a mast upon it;
On the masts the sails he hoisted,
Raised a red sail on the vessel,
And another blue in color;
Then the boat itself he boarded,
And he walked upon the planking,
And upon the sea he steered it,
O'er the blue and plashing billows.
—From the "Kalevala" (tr. by W. Kirby).

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Agassiz in Childhood

"Born and educated in such a place as Motier, surrounded by water and marshes, with the Oberland always in full view in front, and the summit of the Jura in the rear, it is no wonder that Agassiz became an ichthyologist and a glaciologist," Jules Marcou says in his biography of Louis Agassiz. "Everything which met his eye from infancy to manhood, seems to have awakened in him a curiosity to know his surroundings. It was as

natural for him to take to the study of fishes and glaciers as it is for the sons of seamen to go to sea, or for 'vineyrons' (vine-dressers) to go to the vineyard, or for the 'gauchos' to ride on the prairie of South America, or for the Arabs to cross the desert on camels. Almost as soon as he was able to move alone, he took naturally to water like a young duck. All the fishermen became at once very fond of the little fellow, and there was a friendly rivalry among them to get him into their boats and show him how to catch fish. He became a great favorite, and every one wanted to show the parson's son those neighboring attentions which are of daily occurrence, and form an important part of the daily life among all the country people residing in such isolated places as the Vully.

"A part of the duty of a minister in Switzerland is to look after the schools and even to take a part, and often not a small one, in the teaching. Parson Agassiz was a very successful and excellent teacher; indeed, in all his parishes, both at St. Imier and at Motier, and afterward at Orbe and Concise, his reputation as a teacher was far superior to his reputation as a preacher.

"Louis was by far the best pupil of his father; for not only did he learn from him the elements, and lay an excellent foundation for his future education, but he caught from him his method of teaching, which was based entirely on the interest he always tried to awaken in the subject of study."

"Next to his passion for teaching, but developed before it, was his passion for collecting all sorts of objects belonging to natural history. As soon as he was able to catch fish he brought them alive and placed them in a great stone basin of the fountain of the parsonage. It is the custom in the Canton de Vaud and the neighboring Swiss cantons to use bowlders for basins, either to receive the water flowing from springs, or to hold the fruit of the vintage. . . . These bowlders are generally of Alpine granite, and are cut into the proper shape, great care being taken not to break them, but to keep the block a monolith. Such an Alpine bowlder was the basin of the Motier parsonage, used as a vivier or aquarium by our young ichthyologist. It is not strange that later in life, Agassiz became such an expert in bowlders transported by glaciers."

Languages in California

A trial which occurred in San José illustrates the multiplicity of tongues in California. A Spaniard accused a Tartar of assaulting him, but as the Tartar and his witnesses could not speak English the proceedings were delayed. At last another Tartar, named Arghat, was found who could speak Chinese, and then a Chinaman, who went by the name of Alab, who could speak Spanish, and with these interpreters the trial began. Another difficulty then arose of swearing the witnesses. The court, having ascertained that the Tartar mode of swearing is by lifting a lighted candle toward the sun, adopted that form. The judge administered the ordinary oath to the English and Spanish interpreters; the latter then swore Arghat as Tartar and Chinese interpreter, and he, in turn, swore Alab, by the burning candle and the sun, as Chinese and Spanish interpreter; and the trial then proceeded in four languages.—"The Life of Bret Harte," by Henry Childs Merwin.

"And oh, the mighty silence of the upper sky! What a contrast it is to the noisy, wind-swept earth and the restless ocean! Infinite realms of violet-blue sweeping outward and upward, yet from them comes only the Great Silence—the hush that tells of limitless space. No shock, no jar, no clash; there are no hidden spots of earth so silent as the depths where the stars lie buried," writes John C. Van Dyke, in "Nature for Its Own Sake."

"This perpetual violet-blue glow, unmarred and unspotted by high light or shadow or varying tint, save such as it receives from the sun, might be thought monotonous, did we always have it before us. But humanity does not make its abiding place on mountain tops. It prefers the valleys, and there the vapors and earth mists and dust particles produce a different looking sky from that which is seen from the top of Mt. Blanc. It is fortunate that it is so; yet, even in the valleys people sometimes complain (it is said that they do in Southern California) of the monotony of the blue sky. The 'monotony' is not in the sky, but in the eyes that look at it. Seen through the lower strata of atmosphere, it is never the same for any length of time. Its form is continually changed by clouds and cloud-flocks, new colors are being woven backward, forward, and across it, by

shifting masses of atmosphere, its light is waxing and waning with the motion of the earth. There is a continuous weave and ravel of delicate-hued textures, and from dawn to dusk there is not a moment's pause. Sun flame shot through, earth reflection shot back, cloud light scattered between, all make their momentary impression; and even at night, though the splendor is diminished, it is not extinguished. The moon lends a pallor to the blue, the Milky Way stretches its nebulous scarf across it, the Belt of Orion blazes out from it, the planets gleam on its dark ground, and through the long dusk of night the shifting splendor falls, the eternal round of beauty goes on.

"And by day or by night, seen from mountains or from valleys, what tenderness in the blue! Was ever depth and transparency of color so beautifully revealed, and by such subtle, elusive means? Drifts upon drifts of air superimposed one upon another, rings upon rings of illuminated atmosphere, rising higher and higher, and all of them deepening the tone, but never clouding its transparency. How far we seem to see into that blue, but there is no place where the eye reaches the background—no place where a basic color appears."

"It is not to be wondered at that the tenderness of color and the varied hues in the sky are unseen by the

average person. . . . Its colors are not violent enough, nor its changes swift enough to attract attention. A scarlet cloud draws the eye at once, but the clear sky, with the sun burning a great hole in the blue, and throwing off a ring of pale yellow light that radiates outward, decreasing in the most delicate gradations until lost in the prevailing azure, is scarcely ever remarked. From dawn to dusk, pale tints of silver, lilac, and ashes of roses lie all around the zenith, as reaching up toward the zenith, as though aspiring to be rid of earthly taint; hour after hour the sky over head is passing from dark blue to pale yellow, from pale yellow to amethyst, from amethyst to opal; evening after evening the cloudless sun goes down, leaving pale bands of spectrum colors on the twilight sky, but all this is waste splendor so far as the average person is concerned. People have an unhappy fashion of seeing with their ears. Some one tells them of the Alpine glow upon the snow-cap of the Jungfrau, and they go there to watch, perhaps days at a time, for its appearance, when they might see the same pink glow upon their own skies at home almost any summer evening. It is not necessary for one to go beyond the door-yard to see beauty. The open sky will reveal more varied lights and colors than any one could schedule or tabulate or talk about in a lifetime."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, NOV. 30, 1917

EDITORIALS

The Three Kings

THE suddenness with which the political limelight has been thrown upon the Scandinavian countries will not come as a surprise to anybody who has read carefully the cables to this paper from its correspondents in London and Christiania during the last few months. The position of these Scandinavian countries since the beginning of the war has, indeed, been a rather terrible one. The war was none of their making. Yet caught between the upper and nether millstones they have been threatened with destruction. They might have thrown in their lot with Germany, and indeed Sweden was distinctly inclined to, but then Sweden had immediate reasons which in no way applied to the case of Norway and Denmark. Indeed, if Sweden feared and detested Petrograd, Denmark had no reason to love Berlin. Denmark's case against Berlin was, as a matter of fact, more complete than that of Sweden against Petrograd. For whilst Sweden was animated by nothing worse than fear of what Russia might do, Denmark had experienced, in the loss of the provinces of Schleswig-Holstein, something of what Germany had done. Of the three powers, therefore, Norway was the freest, for the simple reason that whilst the railheads of the Russian strategic railways pressed on the borders of Sweden, those of the strategic railways of Germany pressed on the frontiers of Denmark.

As, however, the war went on, the situation in which the Scandinavian powers found themselves became more and more acute, and was brought, at last, to a crisis by the action of the U-boats in sinking neutral shipping with as little regard for its owners as if they had been belligerents. There were, also, additional reasons why the Scandinavian powers were forced to look on the reduction of their shipping somewhat askance. They realized, and this especially in the case of Norway, that shipping was amongst their staple industries, and that if, at the end of the war, their carrying power was destroyed, or even seriously lessened, not only would Germany be prepared to take advantage of this, and so to make it difficult for them to regain their position, but that they would be actually thrown to some extent, *nolens volens*, into the arms of Germany by the position in which they would find themselves. Indeed, it began to grow more and more apparent to them that the sinking of their shipping, especially in the case of Norway, had the double intention of at once intimidating them and of strengthening the hold of the German mercantile marine upon the world's commerce, after the conclusion of peace.

Suddenly, into the midst of this political tangle was thrown the bomb of the Russian Revolution; and the Russian Revolution, however much it may have assisted Germany on her Eastern battle line, by no means improved her position with regard to Sweden. The Russian attitude towards Sweden was changed, as it were, over night. The sword of Damocles was cut down, and instead of an autocratic military Deutschland banging on her doors with the mailed fist, Sweden found a peace-loving Russian nation stretching out towards her the bared hand of friendship. Indeed, with the Russian menace gone, Sweden had need for no fear whatever of the Entente Powers. If she had any fears for the future, they were, *ipso facto* of the Russian Revolution, transferred from Petrograd to Berlin, since Berlin became the heir to all the schemes for reducing the Baltic to some one power's lake. Simultaneously came the unpleasant discovery by the Swedes of the position to which their embassies and consulates abroad had been reduced as appendages to the Wilhelmstrasse. The elections which placed the present government in office took place, and with them came the new attitude of the United States towards the country on the question of imports. As a result of all this, Sweden is found today with a much changed heart. It is without avail that Dr. Sven Hedin charms the people in the direction of a German alliance, their eyes are even beginning to turn in the direction of the Entente Powers and of the great Republic beyond the Atlantic. Up to quite recently, however, Germany having no reason to trouble herself about the friendship of Sweden, has concentrated most of her terrorism upon Norway, so much so that this terrorism seems to have gone a little too far. Norwegians have no liking for that sort of thing, and have so long had the threat of a German seizure of their ports held over them that they are beginning seriously to consider whether it might not be the lesser of two evils to stop their exports of fish to Germany, and risk the consequences. Such a step might, of course, mean immediate war, but it would mean immediate war with the navies of France, of the United Kingdom, and of the United States on her side, and with the commercial restrictions recently imposed by these powers upon her exchanged for the terms of an ally.

Now this is one thing for Norway, but it is another thing altogether for Denmark. A sign by Denmark that she was drifting Ententewards would almost unquestionably be followed by the immediate occupation of her territory by a German army. To withstand this attack would be impossible, and it would take place probably before any assistance could come to her from the Allies. It is, indeed, doubtful whether it would be necessary for her to make any movement at all, since the mere decision of Norway to side with the Allies would, as Germany has plainly intimated to her, mean the seizure of Jutland. In plain English, Germany's interpretation of the necessities of the situation would reduce Denmark in a few hours to a second Belgium. It is because of all these facts that the new council of the Scandinavian powers is now taking place. The three Kings are meeting in Christiania. And the questions before them, though vital to themselves, are of tremendous importance also to the belligerents.

Sweden as the predominant partner will have much to say in the decision. But the bargaining power of Sweden

in the diplomatic market has been suddenly and seriously crippled by the collapse of Russia. In the past Sweden had a great political interest to sell in the form of a free passage for Entente imports into Russia, imports which were of vital necessity to Russia as a belligerent. Today the Entente has no further requirement for this traffic, and Sweden finds herself with nothing to offer for those imports which are of absolute necessity to herself, unless it be steel ingots essential to the manufacture of big guns. Norway, on the other hand, cannot very well live without what the Allies have to sell to her, and has been reduced to now unconcealed anger by the brutal destruction of her shipping by Germany, combined with equally brutal threats to seize her trade and her ports. The temper of Norway, in short, is one which Sweden and Denmark have begun to fear, since it is heading straight for an alliance with the Entente powers, and the precipitation of Scandinavia into the war, though all three powers are desperately averse to this.

The truth, however, is that the fate of the world is passing out of its own hands. Humanity is being called upon by Principle to declare itself on one side or the other. Selfish calculations are beginning to spell disaster. The world is fighting for liberty or for fetters, and those who will not take their courage in both hands, and fling in their lot with those who are battling for freedom have already bound themselves with the mental fetters of fear or selfishness.

Something Wrong Here

THE great majority of the people of the United States are giving, willingly, cheerfully, and freely of their thought, time, and money to the Government, that it may be able to carry to a successful conclusion, in conjunction with its allies, the tremendous undertaking upon which it has entered. In connection with the Liberty Bond sales, an army of those who themselves had first subscribed readily, gave their services to the nation in the task of getting others to do likewise. Bankers, bond brokers, people engaged professionally in conducting financial deals, people interested particularly in an "easy" money market, or in the regular ebb and flow of finance and trade, literally put their private affairs aside, turned business away from their doors, and gave themselves over to the helping along of an enterprise which, for the time being, operated to unsettle their private plans and calculations. Not only this, but they subscribed money liberally to meet the cost of the campaign which they were carrying on to divert the spare and surplus money of the nation from its normal channels into the United States Treasury.

All this they did for the good of the nation, and they were not alone. Business and professional men, writers, poets, artists, actors, educators, men, women, and children, gave their energy and enthusiasm to the work of floating the national loans, just as they have given these qualities to the advancement of other "drives" intended to bring aid and comfort to those who have enlisted to do the nation's fighting.

Almost without exception, the young men who have entered the army or navy have given up positions yielding larger wages than the Government pays. Thousands have made great sacrifices, not only of salary, but of business opportunity, in order to respond to the country's call. Hundreds of thousands are yet to be enlisted who must leave lucrative wage or salary for a comparative pittance. By those who have gone to the front, with those who are in the cantonments, and with those yet to be called, no consideration, as a rule, has been given to the money side of the question; they are impelled by love of country, of honor, of home, by a sense of obligation to the weak, by an exalted regard for the right, by devotion to freedom, to take their place in the lines of battle.

There appears, however, to be a very large element in the population that is not moved, and, apparently, cannot be moved, by any such exalted ideals. This fact is recognized high and low, and it is never to this element that the Government, and those who may be striving to aid the Government, appeal or look for assistance when help is needed. For example, when Provost Marshal General Crowder suggests to the Governor of Massachusetts that an appeal by the latter would probably bring to his aid the service of persons who would gratuitously aid in hastening the work of carrying on the draft, he instinctively mentions the school teachers, whose salaries average about \$30 a month, rather than those mechanics who demand of the Government, for the service they render, at the rate of \$16 a day for week days, and \$32 a day for Sundays. That is, it is not to those who receive most, but to those who receive least, that one who is striving to economize for the Government looks for help. Per contra, it is not to those workers who are literally fattening on the troubles of the Government, and making these troubles a means for practicing extortion, that the Government looks for patriotic unselfishness, but, rather, to the school teachers who have made the economic mistake of learning how to help children, rather than, for instance, how to handle steam fittings. The school teachers are native, bound to the country by every strong and tender tie; the steam fitters, perhaps, are alien, and possibly care nothing for the country beyond what they can get out of it.

There is something very wrong here; something that must be remedied. It has been thought that the remedy might begin in the schools, but it can hardly begin there while public appreciation of the school teacher's services to the nation, as represented in dollars and cents, is so far beneath that of the services of the steam fitter. The place to begin, as soon as a right beginning can be made, is evidently at the immigration station.

Nomination Day and After

ALTHOUGH Sir Robert Borden, and those who have supported the idea of Union Government in Canada, have received little encouragement from their opponents to continue their efforts toward securing a united country, the results thus far obtained by these efforts are really full of promise. Sir Robert Borden himself has never

receded from any position until he has secured from it the utmost it could afford in the line of winning people to his way of thinking, and his followers are learning afresh that "a fight is never lost till it is won." In the first place, Sir Robert did his utmost to avoid a general election. He offered his opponents an equal share in the Government, and even expressed his willingness to retire from the premiership, if by so doing he could clear the way to national unity. When obliged to give way on this point, and an election became inevitable, he boldly formed his Coalition Government, appealed "to the people of Canada" to sink party in a desire and determination to achieve a great common purpose, and expressed an earnest hope that party contests and party bitterness might be reduced to a minimum.

For some weeks, as Sir Robert steadily gathered adherents from all over the country, when all that was best in the Liberal camp forsook, not their party, but any party, and joined the Unionists, there seemed to be a good prospect that the number of constituencies which would choose their representatives by acclamation, and thus avoid a party contest, would be very considerable. Nomination day, however, revealed the fact that the followers of Sir Wilfrid Laurier were determined to contest every inch of the ground. Throughout the total of 235 constituencies there were only nineteen acclamations. In the remaining 216 constituencies there are to be contests. Sir Robert Borden, however, true to his policy, is still striving for as large a measure of unity as possible. It is not, with him, a question alone of winning the election, but of winning it by consent, as far as may be possible. "If there ever was a time in the history of Canada," he said, "the other day in a letter addressed to a constituency in Nova Scotia, 'when party controversy should be dropped, and Liberals and Conservatives should come together with the most earnest and intense desire to serve country and not party, the present is that hour.'"

Such an appeal, following upon such a faithfully-adhered-to policy, cannot, of course, fail of its effect. As one writer remarked, when the general election became inevitable: "Though the earnest efforts to avert a wartime election were not crowned with success, the country has reason to be grateful that they were made." Canada, and not only Canada but the whole of the allied world, has much reason to be grateful for all Sir Robert Borden's efforts. His earnest desire to achieve unity, and his readiness to meet his opponents more than half way and to welcome any hint, no matter how slight, of a wish to lessen party strife in the interests of national unity, have always afforded a welcome example and an invaluable inspiration. It is still more than two weeks to election day, and, if the progress towards unity which has been made during the last month is anything like maintained until Dec. 17, the results on that day are likely to afford an abundant justification of Sir Robert Borden's policy of reconciliation.

The "Homer"

THE War Department of the United States Government has instituted a national search for carrier pigeons of the best quality, to be used in connection with the operation of the overseas expeditionary force. Something like 5000 of these birds are, it is said, wanted immediately, and people in all sections have become interested in the work of collecting suitable pigeons and selecting from those offered the most desirable "homers."

One hundred pigeon fanciers gathered from different parts of New England in the Revere House, Boston, a short time ago, to listen to some remarks by Major Frank J. Griffin, of the Signal Corps, about pigeons. This officer explained that the most important duty of the carrier pigeon will be that of conveying messages from the front line trenches to field headquarters while the hostile armies are engaged. Under severe fire it is sometimes impossible to use the telegraph or telephone, and owing to the presence of smoke and gases the use of signals is practically out of the question. In modern warfare the airplane observer is the eye of the army, but his difficulties are immensely increased by anything in the nature of a "drive" beneath him.

Carrier pigeons fit into this emergency nicely, if there are only enough of them available. As Major Griffin explained, when the first line trenches enter battle a large number of the pigeons are supplied for the use of the proper officers in sending reports of progress and in calling for reinforcements, supplies, and so on. Six copies of each message are made and each is attached to one of a half dozen birds liberated. They strike out instantly for the home loft or for field headquarters, and if one of them succeeds in reaching its destination the headquarters staff is satisfied.

The present war, with all its boasted modernity, has brought about a return to many old, and long discarded, usages. The trench itself is a revival of an almost abandoned system of defense. For years the name "grenadiers," as applied to certain regiments or guards, was used entirely in a traditional sense, grenade-throwing having fallen into complete desuetude. That supposedly very new device for concealing the enemy, known as camouflage, was practiced centuries ago by African and American savages. And now, the carrier pigeon, which was in use at the time of the First Crusade, when the Saracens were found to be employing the bird regularly for purposes of communication, and which was in use by practically all armies until the telegraph was invented, has come back to assume a more important place than ever on the battlefield.

Only once in recent times, previous to the present war, have carrier pigeons been used extensively for military or public service purposes. This was during the siege of Paris in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, when communication between the beleaguered city and the outside world was maintained through their employment, microphotographs of military dispatches, private letters, and newspapers being printed on films of collodion and carried by the pigeons. Sometimes these films, which were later, of course, greatly magnified, contained as many as 30,000 words.

A new interest was thus aroused in carrier pigeons because of the great service they rendered the people of the

besieged capital and France as a whole, and later experiments proved that the birds could be taught to return to their home lofts from immense distances. They were frequently used at sea, until the introduction of radiotelegraphy for sending messages to land or to other vessels. And here we are confronted by a strange fact, namely, that the bird known as the carrier pigeon is not a carrier pigeon at all. That is, it is not the bird used for carrying messages. The modern carrier pigeon is described, by ornithologists and pigeon fanciers alike, as a mere fancy variety, distinguished by a large fleshy caruncle about the base of the bill, and a smaller one around each eye. The messenger bird, the bird Uncle Sam is looking for, is the "homer," which is not raised for "points," and is not essentially different from the ordinary dove-cote pigeon in appearance. This is, presumably, the bird that helped the Saracens to win battles, that did such a good turn to Paris, forty-seven years ago, a bird that, when skillfully trained, will travel, with almost invariable directness, to its home loft easily over a course of 300 or 500 miles, sometimes over a pathless space of 1000 miles, and for incredible distances at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

Notes and Comments

IT SPEAKS well for the newspapers of the United States that the voluntary press censorship, which has been in operation since shortly after the nation entered the war, is an altogether workable arrangement. Close watch is kept on the newspapers by the Government. There have been some violations, probably almost all of them unintentional. It is anomalous that the most frequent violations, according to reports submitted to the Government, were made by the Official Bulletin, the organ of the official Committee on Public Information.

THE world is indeed "shutting up like a telescope," and the fact must have been brought home with strange force to those who were present, the other day, when Signor Laureati's famous "Turin to London" aeroplane was presented to the British people. Turin to London, without a stop, in just over seven hours! What immediate possibilities it opens out—an express letter, for instance, dispatched from Italy at midday, could be in London and in the hands of the consignee on the same evening. It is changed times indeed since Colonel Cody, in his "bus," labored round the Doncaster Course, at that first flying meeting in England, eight years ago. How the crowd cheered when he completed a circuit some twenty feet from the ground.

It is an unusual order of things for railroad managers to ask people to travel less, and yet that is the latest conservation plan in the United States. With the assistance of the Government, an active campaign is about to be started, by leading railroad executives, with the object of cutting down passenger traffic. This branch of the railroad business passed all previous records in October, and a still greater gain is expected in the figures for November. The increase has come, despite higher fares and a 10 per cent reduction of train mileage, according to the companies' statistics. Only a short time ago the various railroad managers were competing with one another for both passenger and freight business. The great change is attributable to the enormous amount of business handled, freight congestion at the terminals; lack of equipment, and fuel shortage, all of which are due to war conditions.

You cannot have it both ways. Professor Meinecke, in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, speaks of Alsace-Lorraine as "the firm brace that Bismarck laid round the south and north of Germany," and further insists that any interference with it would "shake the German people's trust in the Bismarckian policy." And yet, was it not Bismarck himself who, speaking in the Reichstag, in 1887, claimed he would have been "content with the language frontier," that he himself had not wished to take Metz, but that Moltke had said it was worth 100,000 men? Then did he not, in a conversation, the authenticity of which is well established, declare: "One does not mutilate with impunity. To take Metz and a part of Lorraine was the worst of political blunders?"

COTTON prices this week reached the highest point since 1869, on the New York Cotton Exchange. Again the question becomes pertinent as to when the Government is going to take a hand in the regulation of the price of cotton, just as it has done in regard to many other commodities needed for the successful prosecution of the war.

WITH a shortage of labor in almost every industry, and with contractors and other employers calling for unskilled laborers, at higher wages than were ever before paid in Massachusetts, there is unconscious humor in the plea now being circulated by the saloon interests in Chelsea, Mass., that the triumph of the no-license cause, in the election of December 11, would "create the loss of over \$10,500 to the wage earners working in the city of Chelsea," since it "would create idleness of the men employed, would assist to create idleness of the men and women employed in other industries, and would be a great loss to the wage earners in the city of Chelsea." Why does not somebody put forward a similar defense of burglary, showing that, wherever police laxity permits it to flourish, there will be "a great loss" to the community in the "idleness" resulting from the forcing of burglars to abandon their trade?

MR. EDMUND GOSSE, vice-president of the Anglo-French Society, pleads for the maintenance of individuality in the literature of France and England. It seems hard to believe that the close friendship which exists, and will continue to exist, between the two countries when the war is a thing of the past, could produce anything so futile as a hyphenate literature. But Mr. Gosse knows best, and it was very good advice which he gave to English writers in commending them to a close consideration of the precision and logic of French classics, the "luminous amplitude of the Latin mind," to make use of his own "luminous" expression.